Morning Oregonian.

DAILY

THE UNION

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SMOKE.

[illegible] H. GATO'S

ESTRELLA

KEY WEST

HAVANA CIGARS.

NONE BETTER. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

ESBERG, BACHMAN & CO.,

Sole Agents, Portland, Or.

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The Best Domestic

CIGAR

In the Market.

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Christmas Headquarters

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MORRISON STREET.

DECORATED CUPS & SAUCERS, [illegible] and upward.

EXPRESS WAGONS, 75c and upward.

DRESSED DOLLS, 15c and upward.

ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

FANCY VASES,

EPERGNES,

SCRAP BOOKS,

ALBUMS,

AUTOGRAPHS,

TOYS,

NOTIONS,

ETC.

ALSO

RETAIL CROCKERY

—AT—

Wholesale Prices!

All are invited before purchasing elsewhere.

HENRY HEWETT,

General Fire and Marine Insurance Agency

OFFICE: 30 NORTH FRONT ST.,

[illegible] Portland, Oregon.

Telephone No. [illegible]

FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE CO.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE INS. CO.

ROYAL INSURANCE CO.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INS. SOCIETY.

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FURRIERS,

23 First St., bet. Stark and Oak, Portland, Or.

Offer at Lowest Possible Prices

SEAL SACKS, DOLMANS, FUR-LINED CIRCULARS,

And a Complete Stock of

LADIES', MISSES' AND GENTLEMEN'S

FURS.

Orders promptly filled. Good work and quality guaranteed.

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!

[illegible]

W. S. M. L. & M. CO.

[illegible]

We have come to the conclusion that

LOW PRICES

Will sell goods, and in order to maintain the large sales we have been enjoying the past ten days, we have again

REDUCED EVERY ARTICLE

in our establishment, and will commence this

[illegible] SALE

THIS DAY, MONDAY, OCT. 20th.

Our stock is now complete in all its branches, and we are able to supply your wants in any quantity, price or quality.

We call special attention to our large stock of

RICH GOLD

CHANDELIERS

—AND—

Library Lamps!

Having sold in the past two weeks over 120 LIBRARY LAMPS, acknowledged by all purchasers to be from $1 50 to $2 50 cheaper than sold in any other house in the city. This is but one instance of LOW PRICES that has come before our notice, but our larger sales in

Crockery,

Glass and Plated Ware,

And the astonishment with which our Low Prices are received by our customers, assures us that you are money out when you purchase elsewhere.

Our number of salesmen has been increased and are now prepared to wait on all, whether come to purchase or not.

Do not buy elsewhere until you have seen our prices.

REMEMBER,

The Grand Reduction Sale commences to-day and will continue until Jan. 1, 1885.

[illegible] & CO.

87 and 89 First St.

86 and 88 Second St.

ASK FOR THE GENUINE

MURRAY & LANMAN

NEW YORK.

[illegible]

LOOK FOR THIS LABEL!

CIDER.

FRESH AND SWEET MADE OF GOOD, SOUND, Ripe Apples, direct from the press, or boiled to any desired consistency. Furnished to order in quantities to suit. For particulars address A. WHEELER, Shedd, Linn county, Or.

ASK YOUR DEALERS

FOR

KELLY'S

FAMOUS

KEY WEST

HAVANA CIGARS

SMOKE

KELLY'S CELEBRATED

[illegible]

KEY WEST

CIGARS!

For sale by all first-class dealers.

H. ROSENFELD & CO.

Sole Agents for North Pacific Coast

F. E. BEACH & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Doors, Windows, Blinds,

IMPORTERS

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,

AND DEALERS IN

GENERAL BUILDING MATERIALS.

Price Lists and Discounts furnished on application.

103 FRONT ST., Portland, Or.

[illegible] AND SLEDGES MADE BY P. C. Perkins (if genuine are always stamped with his name in the steel. The standing quality and pattern of this well known wedge is pronounced PERFECTION this year by professional WOODCHOPPERS. I have all sizes in lots to suit.

KIRK SHELDON, Agent, Portland.

NO POISON

IN THE PASTRY

IF

DR. PRICE'S

SPECIAL

FLAVORING

EXTRACTS

ARE USED.

Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, etc., flavor Cakes, Creams, Puddings, &c., as delicately and naturally as the fruit from which they are made.

FOR STRENGTH AND TRUE FRUIT FLAVOR THEY STAND ALONE.

PREPARED BY THE

Price Baking Powder Co.,

Chicago, Ill. St. Louis, Mo.

HANAN & SON

TRADE HANAN MARK

NEW YORK

HANAN & SON

Has your foot some variation from the ordinary pedal anatomy, making you exceedingly difficult to fit? Yes? Then try "The HANAN" Shoe. Thirty years' experience has taught us every peculiarity of the human foot, and from our 15,000 pairs of lasts we guarantee every man a perfect fit, the finest material, best work, style to suit the most fastidious taste, durability and reasonable price. For sale by

EGGERT, YOUNG & Co., 100 First st. Agents For Portland. Send for Illustrated Catalogue free.

Myers, Fla., Sep. [illegible] *'83.*

Fleming Brothers.

It affords me pleasure to assure you that after using Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills for more than twenty years in my family that I regard them as being superior to any I have ever used or have seen used. They cannot be the one constantly used and had to try others, and I have tried a good variety, but I have never had any to act so promptly, profitably and nicely as McLane's. I have used them on myself, and on my children, with the most gratifying results.

For children, having used them on my own as an such easy and happy effect, I would recommend them to one and all. These pills do their work—do it promptly, do it well, and leave no ill effects behind.

As a bile remover, as a liver corrector, as a forerunner preparing the system for quinine there is no pill or med cine equal to Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills. I expect to use them as long as I live, if they continue as good as they have been in the past.

Yours truly, E. H. [illegible],

Pastor of M. E. Church S. [illegible], Tampa District, Florida Conference.

P. S.—I am now using your Vermifuge, and I am highly pleased with it. It is death on worms.

THE ONLY GENUINE

McLANE'S PILLS,

Are the Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills,

MANUFACTURED BY

FLEMING BROTHERS,

24 Wood St., PITTSBURGH, PA.

Look for the signatures of C. McLane and Fleming Brothers.

Crossman's Specific Mixture.

With this remedy persons can cure themselves without the least exposure, change of diet, or change in application to business. The medicine contains nothing that is of the least injury to the constitution. Ask your druggist for it. Price $1 a bottle.

THE EAST

Proceedings of the Chicago Convention of Stockmen.

NEGRO VERSUS CHINESE LABOR

News Items from Various Eastern Points. Terrible Railway Accident in Texas. Ten Persons Instantly Killed

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—The national stockmen's convention convened its session to-day. The secretary read a letter from Professor Low of Cornell college, attacking the working of the bureau of animal industry, created by the last congress. This created a discussion, and a motion to tender the writer a vote of thanks was tabled.

The committee on the award of Judge Cooley, arbitrator, fixing the rate by rail for dressed beef considerably higher than that for live cattle, reported that the two rates should be the same, and stated that the health of beef eaters, in a measure depended on having cattle slaughtered as near the fattening point as possible, to avoid insanitary conditions produced by transportation on hoof. Adopted.

The committee on resolutions presented an extended report on the question of fencing ranges of government lands. It set forth that obtaining permanent tenure of these lands, in some legal form, is of the greatest importance to the future of stock raising; that these lands are largely unfit for agriculture, and not reclaimable by irrigation, on account of broken surface and lack of running streams; that Colorado and Wyoming stockmen have $200,000,000 invested in the business, adding to the taxable wealth of the country, and lowering the price of beef, and that they would welcome an opportunity to buy or rent these lands for a term of years; that a committee go to Washington to suggest stock legislation, and be instructed to endeavor to secure the passage of a law permitting the rental to stock owners, who are actual occupants, of grazing lands between the Missouri river and the Pacific coast, for the longest period possible, at the lowest obtainable rate, such rental not to interrupt or to suspend operation of the existing laws for pre-emption or homestead, rentals being subject to such entries. The committee was instructed, before submitting such bill to congress, to ask consent of the Colorado stock growers' association, those of Wyoming, Nebraska, Montana, Dakota, Idaho, Nevada and Nebraska being represented in this convention.

Resolutions of greeting to the stockmen to assemble in St. Louis next Monday, deprecating division of interests, and appointing a committee to confer with a committee from that body, with a view to union, were also adopted.

Officers were elected as follows: President, Dewitt Smith, Springfield, Illinois; secretary, Thomas Sturgis, Cheyenne; treasurer, John Clay Jr., Chicago, also an executive committee of eight. Adjourned *sine die*.

ELEVEN HUNDRED NEGROES FOR CALIFORNIA.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 14.—[Special.]—Among the arrivals this morning was F. M. Ownbey of Bakersfield, Cal. He stopped to make arrangements for transportation over the Northern Pacific railroad of 1100 negroes, from Chattanooga to Bakersfield. Ownbey is agent for Haggen and Tevis, two of the wealthiest men of the golden state, who have a plan for the driving out of Chinamen. Said Ownbey: "Last spring I transported 800 negroes from Tennessee and the plan proved a success. Haggen has 600,000 acres of land in Kern county, upon which he had constantly employed 1,500 Chinamen, each one costing $25 per month. The Chinaman is unbearable as a workman, for he is slow, cunning and thievish. Truly, he is the curse of California. I have found no trouble in getting negroes. I make a written contract with them, giving the men $12 per month and board, the women $8 and board, and the boys get $6 and board. The 800 already colonized are perfectly satisfied. They are settled on land, live in good houses, and draw their wages monthly. They work under superintendents, at farming, packing and preserving fruit and in dairying and raising cotton. This last industry is a novelty for California. We raised 8000 bales of cotton this year. The result has been that we have almost rid ourselves of Chinamen. Indeed, so well known has our success become in Kern county that I have received orders for the colonizing of 10,000 negroes, whom I expect to obtain this winter. In the negro California sees her only hope against Chinamen."

FENCE OR NO FENCE.

OMAHA, Nov. 14.—The case of the United States against the Brighton Ranch company came before Judge Brewer in the United States circuit court to-day. A suit in equity was brought against the cattle company some months ago to compel it to take down its fences on government lands. It has 57 miles of fence enclosing such lands in northwestern Nebraska. The defendant filed answer setting up a defense to which United States District Attorney Lambertson took exceptions, of which all except one were sustained by Judge Brewer to-day. The exception which Judge Brewer did not pass judgment upon was that which referred to defendant's allegations, that it owns the lands upon which the fences are located. Judge Brewer, while deciding that defendants have no right to erect fences on public domain, will hear proof as to the alleged ownership of these lands before deciding as to an injunction to compel the fences to be taken down. It is understood that the defendant has employed its cow-boys and others to pre-empt and homestead sections of land upon which the fences run, but inside sections of course have not been pre-empted or homesteaded. They claim title only to sections on which a fence is located. All this was done since the suit was begun, so it is alleged, and the district attorney threatens to have the parties indicted. This is only one of several similar fence cases in Nebraska and Wyoming. The outcome is awaited with a great deal of interest by cattlemen who have fenced in immense tracts of public domain.

THE PLENARY COUNCIL.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 14.—The work of the plenary council to-day consisted of reports of the several committees. It is expected that some of the subjects will be voted upon Sunday next, at a public session at the cathedral. All the proceedings in public sessions are in the Latin language, while discussions in secret sessions are in English.

There was a conference this afternoon in the cathedral, of archbishops and bishops, at which the work of the week was reviewed, but nothing of particular subjects, nor the conclusions reached were given to the public.

To-night, at the cathedral, Archbishop Seghers, of Oregon, preached on "Indian Missions." A meeting of the Catholic National Colonization association is called for Tuesday next.

CENTENNIAL AT TRINITY.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The one hundredth anniversary of the consecration by prelates of the Scottish Episcopal church of Samuel Seabury, the first American Episcopal bishop, was commemorated by services at Trinity church to-day. Bishop Seabury, at the time of his death, was a professor of divinity in the general seminary. Since he was made a bishop the Episcopal church has extended its work across the continent under the direction of 61 diocesan bishops, with about 3000 clergymen and an estimated membership of more than 500,000.

Those present at to-day's services were Bishop Scarborough of New Jersey, Assistant Bishop Henry C. Potter, Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, Rev. Arthur Brooks and others. Assistant Bishop Potter conducted the services and Dr. Dix delivered the sermon.

CARP FOR OREGON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The fish commissioner car No. 2, in charge of G. H. H. Moore, leaves Washington to-night with carp for a supply to all applicants in Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, Idaho, Montana, Washington territory and Oregon. The route is via Chicago, Quincy, Des Moines, St. Paul and the Northern Pacific road to Portland.

SOUTHERN IRON TO THE FRONT.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—[Special.]—Pennsylvania iron manufacturers were yesterday confronted with the suggestive fact that one of the southern steamships was unloading a cargo of iron from Alabama furnaces, consigned to a purchaser here and at Jersey City. It was shipped from the point of manufacture to Savannah by rail. The *Record* says this iron is not only competing with and distancing Pennsylvania iron in this market but also in New York and New England states. About one half of the pig iron now consumed in New England comes from Virginia and Alabama furnaces. The iron is usually coke made, and is manufactured in parts of the south where coal and ore are close together, and sold for less price than the iron makers of Pennsylvania can afford to sell for the product.

CATTLE MEN BOUND FOR ST. LOUIS.

DENVER, Nov. 14.—The Colorado delegation to the national cattle convention at St. Louis left this evening on a special train of Pullman sleepers, over the Burlington road. The train is to make forty miles an hour, and few stops, and will arrive at St. Louis at 8 o'clock Sunday morning. The whole train is handsomely decorated. The delegation numbers 160 and represents over 1,300,000 head of stock. The Utah and Idaho delegations arrived here last evening. Their sleepers were attached to the Colorado cattle men's special to-night. This latter association represents about 800,000 head.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Secretary McCulloch has prepared a circular in relation to the importation of old rags from infected ports, which modifies existing orders on that subject so as to continue the embargo until further notice and to declare all French and Mediterranean ports to be infected.

Although no successor to Colonel Dudley as commissioner of pensions has yet been appointed, it is understood that the present deputy commissioner, Clarke, will be promoted to fill the vacancy.

THE STOREY WILL.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—In the Storey will case to-day the court refused to admit the will to probate drawn by Mr. Storey in 1884 and which is known as the last will, on the ground that he was then of unsound mind. The will drawn in 1879 contained nearly all the identical provisions of the one of 1881, not yet offered for probate. The court also appointed A. T. Patterson who has been acting as conservator, as administrator of the estate, in a bond of $1,000,000.

A RUNAWAY CHINAMAN.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—[Special.]—The case of Ah Kee, cook on board the bark Richard Parsons, arrested yesterday, is claimed to be the first of the kind within the knowledge of federal officers here. On the arrival of the bark, Ah Kee ran away, and was cared for by friends on Water street. As he was not provided with a customs certificate, the captain of the vessel demanded his restoration. Ah Kee was held in $1000 bail, to appear to-day for examination.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE CATHOLICS.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 14.—The lecture and publication bureau of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America has resolved to send total abstinence speakers to all parts of America, to enlist Catholics in the total abstinence movement. In the evening a public temperance meeting was held. Bishop Ireland and Father Cleary made addresses.

CONVENTION OF DRUMMERS.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 14.—The Travelers' protective association began a semi-annual session here to-day, with a fair representation. The object of this association is to secure legislation rescinding the drummers' tax, particularly in the Southern states, and for the general benefit of the fraternity. Nothing of importance has been done as yet.

SUGAR REFINERIES SHUTTING DOWN.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14.—The sugar refinery of E. C. Knight & Co. shuts down Saturday night. Nearly 400 men will be thrown out of work. The depressed condition of the sugar trade is the cause. The refinery of McKean, Borie & Co. will shut down for the same reason. Two hundred hands will be thrown out of employment.

EXPORTS OF WHEAT.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—[Special.]—Following is the custom-house statement of exports of breadstuffs during October: From New York, 2,220,000 bushels of wheat, from San Francisco, 2,684,000 bushels.

NEGRO MORMONS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—[Special.]—Among the Mormons who left Tennessee yesterday for Utah were three negroes, being the first known converts to Mormonism from the race.

JOHN McCULLOUGH AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—John McCullough arrived here this morning and announces his determination to go to New York and get a champ[illegible].

ARRESTS FOR ILLEGAL VOTING.

BUFFALO, Nov. 14.—Several more arrests for illegal voting were made here to-day.

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Pacific coast, partly cloudy weather, and local rains.

ACCIDENTS.

TEN PERSONS KILLED AND MANY INJURED.

HEMPSTEAD, Texas, Nov. 14.—About half past 1 o'clock this morning the north bound train on the Houston and Texas Central railway was wrecked at Clear creek station, about two miles south of this place, and, as far as known, ten people were killed outright and fifteen wounded, more or less dangerously. An investigation by railway authorities reveals that the diabolical work was done by discharged employes and thieves in the vicinity, who sought to wreck a freight train for the spoils it contained. Breaking into a section house, the wreckers obtained the necessary tools, and by pulling spikes and unfastening fish plates, arranged a rail to yield to pressure, without, however, entirely removing it. It so happened that the passenger train, having the right of way and being behind hand, was first to reach the scene of the disaster, and striking the loosened rail, the engine and tender got over safely, while two baggage cars, the mail and express, and two Pullman sleepers went over a thirty-foot embankment and into the creek.

Following are the killed: E. F. Lotts, baggageman; L. Cardoza, traveling passenger agent; Lemar Leaks, newsboy; Green Lewis, colored porter; Kamp Thomas of Navasota, a tie man; lady and three children.

Julia Childress of Atlanta, Georgia, 6 years old, at first reported missing, was taken from the water, drowned.

The wounded are S. R. McMullin, Robert Victor, C. I. Wallace, Rev. L. G. John, John Glass, E. H. Fordtran, Daniel McKinnis, J. C. Peoples, A. H. Jackson, O. J. Cockrell, Austin Gambrory, W. W. Childress, Isaac Massey, William Massey, John Edwards, W. H. Burton, and Mrs. Edel of Galveston. The internal injuries of J. C. Peoples will probably result fatally. Express Messenger McMullin is also thought to be dangerously wounded. Those of the wounded unable to proceed to their destination are comfortably quartered here. Cardoza's body was taken charge of by friends in Galveston. Relief trains with railway officials and surgeons, sent from Houston this morning, are here and at the scene, doing everything possible for the sufferers.

COLLISION AT SEA.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The Norwegian bark Atlas, from Stettin, which arrived to-day, reports that on November 8, in lat. 39 deg. long. 69 deg. 40 min., she was in collision with the ship M. P. Grace, hence for California, carrying away her jibboom and fore-topmast, with everything attached, and foresail. The ship received slight damage.

NOT AFFECTED BY AGE.

Some cheap [illegible] of Royal Baking Powder that had been kept on the shelf of a grocery store for ten years, was recently tested by Dr. [illegible] of New York for the purpose of measuring the loss of strength it had undergone. It was found that although the powder had been exposed to atmospheric changes during all this time, so it was in tin at tight cans, its loss of rising power or strength was less than [illegible] powder [illegible] is, practically as good as the day it was [illegible].

This [illegible] quality [illegible] baking powder which few possess. Most powders, if not used when [illegible], are found to be ineffective. If kept even a few weeks they lose their leavening power [illegible] caked and valueless. [illegible]

This superior keeping quality of the Royal arises from the [illegible] of its manufacture and the scientific principles employed in its combination. The articles used in its composition are thoroughly dried by heat before being compounded, and are so prepared and coated as to prevent the action of the acid upon the alkali prematurely or except under the influence of heat or water necessarily used in cooking or baking.

The Royal Baking Powder is now used extensively in Australia, Africa, and other low latitudes, where it has been found to be the only baking powder that will withstand the hot, moist atmosphere without deterioration.

THE PRESIDENCY.

The Official Canvass by Counties Nearly Ended.

WITH NO MATERIAL CHANGES

The Charge Made that Fraud was Practiced by the Democrats. Blaine's Views on his Probable Defeat. Newspaper Gossip.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—All the counties of this state have sent in their official reports, excepting New York, Erie and Monroe. If there is no change in the plurality of these counties from what was reported by their county clerks, just before the canvass of their returns began, Cleveland's plurality in the state will be 1268. The fifty-seven counties which have reported show gains for Cleveland of 27, and losses for Cleveland of 40, gains for Blaine of 13 and losses for Blaine of 11. The canvass in New York county for the six districts already reported is as follows: Cleveland's gains 12, Cleveland's losses 169, Blaine's gains 79, Blaine's losses 61, net gain for Blaine 166. This does not include the difference already noted in the incomplete canvass of the first and seventh assembly districts, nor are changes in New York county included in the statement of the vote which puts Cleveland's plurality at 1268.

The fourth precinct of the first election district, which was sent back to the inspectors yesterday, for correction in its form, was counted election night as having given 11 for Blaine, 138 for Cleveland, and 1 for Butler. The sixth, nineteenth and twenty-sixth precincts of the seventh assembly district, which were similarly returned for correction, gave according to the first figures reported, Blaine 408, Cleveland 375, Butler 6. If these figures are not changed the first district will show a gain of 9 for Blaine over the figures of November 5, and a loss for Cleveland of 48.

The seventh district will show a gain for Blaine of 215, and a gain for Cleveland of 94. It is claimed by the democrats that the first count in these two districts was incorrect, and that the final canvass will show little or no gain for either side.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF COUNTIES.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The official vote of Kings county, announced this evening, gives Cleveland 69,288, Blaine 53,512, Butler 1242, St. John 1423. Cleveland's plurality, 15,776.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Suffolk county, on the official canvass shows that Cleveland has a plurality of 543 votes. This agrees with the *Times'* table of pluralities, published this morning. The *Sun* stopped publication of its table of counties Thursday morning. Its plurality in Suffolk county for Cleveland then given was 598.

CANTON, Nov. 14.—St. Lawrence county, official—Blaine 13,141, Cleveland 6035, St. John 311, Butler 20. Blaine's plurality 7106. This agrees with the *Times'* figures. The *Sun* had Blaine's plurality 7404.

CATSKILL, Nov. 14.—The county clerk states that the official canvass of Greene county will not be completed until Monday evening next. The *Times* and the *Sun* each gave Blaine a plurality of 15.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The Ninth assembly district of this city on which the aldermen have been engaged to-day, has not yet been completed.

MALONE, N. Y., Nov. 14.—Franklin county, official, gives Cleveland 2918, Blaine 4638, St. John 50, Butler 67.

BUFFALO, Nov. 14.—The board of canvassers have completed their labors on the presidential vote of Erie county. The only change made is in the First district of the Fourth ward. Instead of Cleveland receiving 252 votes, he is entitled to 254, and Blaine is entitled to 286, instead of 284. This does not affect the plurality of Blaine and Logan, which is 1190 in the county.

NO CHANGE IN CLEVELAND'S PLURALITY.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—A comparison of the election returns from the eight districts thus far canvassed, with the bulletins sent out on election night by the city press association, has resulted in showing a net republican gain of 351 votes. In regard to this the *Post* says this afternoon: "At first such a statement seems important, but in reality the changes thus far made will have no effect upon Cleveland's plurality as already announced. The returns made up for the newspapers on election night contained many errors, but, strange to say, a subsequent and careful examination of the official returns make scarcely any change in the plurality for Cleveland as given unofficially. The explanation of this is found in the fact that errors made on one side were balanced with extraordinary evenness by errors on the other."

Agent Lemon, who is very familiar with the actual figures of the vote in all the assembly districts, said to-day that the official plurality for Cleveland would not vary half a dozen votes from 43,226, which is given him by the press reports.

THE VOTE OF NEW YORK COUNTY.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The total vote of New York county, with which comparisons of the Associated Press returns are now being made, as the canvass progresses, is that furnished by the city press bureau, on November 5. It gave the following figures: Cleveland 133,078, Blaine 89,847, Butler 1343, St. John 979. Cleveland's plurality, 43,231. There are twenty-four assembly districts in New York county, and their vote, as first reported by the city press, is appended. By keeping it in hand, the returns, as they are canvassed and reported, may be compared, and any discrepancies may be noted.

ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS, AS REPORTED NOV. 5.

DISTRICTS.	Blaine	Cleveland	Butler	St. John
First	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10
Second	[illegible]	[illegible]	151	8
Third	[illegible]	110	[illegible]	10
Fourth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9
Fifth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	18
Sixth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seventh	[illegible]	[illegible]	100	4
Eighth	[illegible]	[illegible]	68	11
Ninth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tenth	[illegible]	[illegible] 588	141	11
Eleventh	[illegible]	[illegible]	57	[illegible]
Twelfth	[illegible] 018	5 171	71	1
Thirteenth	4 850	[illegible]	130	91
Fourteenth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	30
Fifteenth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sixteenth	2 718	[illegible]	[illegible]	non
Seventeenth	[illegible] 265	[illegible] 401	[illegible]	77
Eighteenth	51	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nineteenth	4 080	[illegible]	14	[illegible]
Twentieth	[illegible]	[illegible] 114	15	6
Twenty-first	[illegible]	4 640	7	[illegible]
Twenty-second	[illegible]	[illegible]	48	61
Twenty-third	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Twenty-fourth	51	[illegible]	13	48
Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Cleveland's plurality, 43,23[illegible]

THE OFFICIAL CANVASS.

The following have already been received:

DISTRICTS.	Blaine	Cleveland	Butler	St. John
Second	[illegible]	3	[illegible]	[illegible]
Third	[illegible]	111	131	[illegible]
Fourth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1
Fifth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1
Sixth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eighth	[illegible]	4 140	40	11
Tenth	4 177	[illegible]	121	11
Eleventh	[illegible]	[illegible]	6	[illegible]
Twelfth	[illegible] 018	[illegible]	71	1
Fourteenth	[illegible]	[illegible]	74	[illegible]

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The official canvass of the Ninth assembly district of this county, with the Thirty-first election district missing, gives Blaine 4116, Cleveland 5117, Butler 122, St. John 124.

In the Thirteenth district the Thirteenth, Sixteenth and Twenty-eighth election districts were referred to the committee on technicalities.

THE NEWSPAPERS' FIGURES.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The *Tribune's* table gives Blaine 52,734 plurality in counties of the state outside of New York and Kings. In the latter counties, it says, the democrats claimed 58,9[illegible] plurality for Cleveland. Losses thus far made in the canvass of the above two counties are said to reduce Cleveland's plurality to 55,5[illegible]8, still giving Cleveland a plurality in the state of 861.

The *Sun* has not completed its count. It will vary not more than three or four from their figures yesterday, 1264 plurality for Cleveland. The *Sun* will publish Saturday the following table of pluralities by counties:

For Cleveland—Albany 647, Kings 15,776, New York 43,[illegible], Niagara 818, Oneida 3[illegible], Otsego 435, Queens 1[illegible], Richmond 1571, Rockland 1104, Schoharie 1867, Seneca 318, Suffolk 5[illegible], Sullivan 7[illegible], Westchester 1[illegible]. Total 69,[illegible].

For Blaine—Allegany 278[illegible], Broome 1402, Cattaraugus 1[illegible]98, Cayuga 3164, Chautauqua 18[illegible], Chemung 479, Chenango 1052, Clinton [illegible], Columbia 570, Cortland 1268, Delaware 978, Dutchess 1[illegible], Erie 1190, Essex 17[illegible], Franklin, 1[illegible], Fulton and Hamilton 10[illegible], Genesee 938, Greene 15, Herkimer 810, Jefferson 1[illegible]4, Lewis 7[illegible], Livingston 1152, Madison 1[illegible], Monroe 5076, Montgomery 92, Onondaga 872, Ontario 7[illegible], Orange 127, Orleans 8[illegible], Oswego 2[illegible], Putnam 577, Rensselaer 3[illegible], St. Lawrence 7106, Saratoga 2344, Schenectady 283, Schuyler 577, Steuben 937, Tioga 988, Tompkins 1[illegible], Ulster 5[illegible], Warren 781, Washington 3116, Wayne 2119, Wyoming 1252, Yates 1278. Total, 68,110.

Cleveland's plurality, 1241.

A MANAGING EDITOR'S STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The managing editor of a morning paper here says: "The city press bureau figures on election districts in the city sent to the Western Associated press on the night of the election are correct, and are found to be correct by the canvassers. But the bureau, in grouping the figures into assembly districts, got them mixed up, and the returns canvassed by assembly districts are of course entirely different from the bureau's. The totals are the same but the assembly districts all differ more or less, and thus far show an apparent gain for Blaine, that, in reality, will be restored to Cleveland, later on, by figures from other districts. The bureau's figures on election districts are right, but the figures by assembly districts are all wrong, but the totals on both agree, and the trouble was the bureau got the wrong figures into the assembly district tables. We (the managing editor) and a dozen others are convinced of this, because we have been over the figures over and over again."

BLAINE'S VIEWS ON HIS DEFEAT.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—[Special.]—The *World* prints, this morning, the following special from Augusta, Maine: Emmons Blaine, who is now in New York, had a long conversation with a lady there, just before he left, in which he completely unbosomed himself as to the views his father takes of his defeat. This lady in turn tells the story to me, and I betray no confidence in giving the substance of it. According to Emmons Blaine, the elder Blaine thinks he would have carried New York by a large majority, and been elected, if the election had taken place a week before it did. He now regrets, above all things, that he stopped in New York on his return from the west, for it was there, during the last week of the campaign, that the two fatal blunders were committed, which would not have been committed if he had been elsewhere. The first was the celebrated lapsus of Dr. Burchard, and the second the Delmonico dinner. When Blaine heard that Gould was to be one of the givers of the Delmonico dinner he protested against going, not because of any personal dislike to Mr. Gould, but solely as a matter of expedience. But both William Walter Phelps and Whitelaw Reid said he must go, that it would be worth $1000 for every plate on the table. Blaine resisted their appeals up to the last moment, but they finally pushed him into a carriage, and said there must not be any refusal. He was at that famous feast as an unwilling guest, and now, since the disaster that followed, he sees more plainly than ever that he was right. This is undoubtedly an authentic version of the rupture that now exists between Blaine and Messrs. Phelps and Reid.

BLAINE TALKS FAIRLY.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—[Special.]—An Augusta, Me., special gives a copy of a letter from Mr. Blaine to a distinguished New York democrat, who wrote to him, expressing the hope that he (Blaine) was making no attempt to influence the count of votes in New York. Blaine replied to-day by asking in what possible manner he could influence it, directly or indirectly, and then adds: "In the whole controversy I have no desire except for a fair count and an honest declaration of the result. The republican national committee have acted on their judgment at every step, and need no advice from me. I do not wish any political supporters of mine in New York to take the slightest advantage of mere technical defects in any returns where the honest intention of the voter is expressed. I would far rather lose than gain by the exclusion of returns on mere technical grounds. The presidency is not desirable if there be the remotest taint on the title. Promotion of that kind no more leads to honor than the possession of forged papers leads to wealth."

CABINET SLATE MAKERS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—[Special.]—The *Times* says: "Political gossip is now industriously making cabinets for Cleveland. The names of Randall, Bayard, Thurman and McDonald are the most prominently discussed. Pennsylvania is about as likely to get a cabinet office as Blaine is to get the English mission."

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14.—[Special.]—The *Press* says: "Daniel Manning will have more to say about the cabinet officer from New York than anyone else. If there is a cabinet officer from New England, which is unlikely, Barnum will decide that, though Senator Gorman has eclipsed Barnum in the closing days of the campaign. It is said that Carl Schurz and his friends want the secretary of state's portfolio. It is more likely that Schurz will go abroad, perhaps to Berlin, where Bismarck has expressed his favorable opinion of Schurz, in strong language. If the report is true, the man of the south who will have the most to say over the cabinet, is Major J. E. Burke of New Orleans. He handled the southern end of Cleveland's canvass, and made no blunder about McDonald or Hendricks. He had at Chicago many delegates and exhibited an organizing mind. Burke represents the most corrupt state ring and the most corrupt agency—the Louisiana state lottery—in the country, but this will not prevent him from being a man of importance. In a democratic postoffice department the lottery will have its own way."

MANUFACTURERS AFRAID OF CLEVELAND.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—[Special.]—*The Tribune* prints the following card: "We this morning received the inclosed papers from New York, stating that we had requested the insertion in the *Evening Post*, at ten cents a line, of an advertisement announcing the re-opening of the Glastonbury mills, on orders of November 7th. We don't care to advertise with them at all, but these little slips are not true. We bought wool on the 25th of October, being then firm in the belief that Blaine would be the next president, and opened our mills on the 28th of October, not on orders, but to replenish a few styles of our goods which we had nearly sold out. Had we had the remotest idea that Cleveland was to be the next president we would not have bought one pound of wool, or opened our mills. The point evidently aimed at is to try to make it appear that we had enough confidence in the coming administration to start up our business, which is not the case by any means. We would like you to make an item of the above, fixing our time of starting in October, rather than after the election, and oblige, A. T. CLARK, president of the Glastonbury Knitting Company."

The *Tribune* continues to print telegrams from various parts of the country, showing that the expected democratic administration is extremely detrimental to business.

BETS BEING PAID.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—[Special.]—Bets on the election are being paid by the principal pool sellers in the city, and some of the most noted rooms in West Twenty-eighth street have been crowded during the past two nights by men who met to settle bets. Last night, and the night previous, some $150,000 changed hands, but the majority propose to wait until the official count is in.

"As a rule," said one proprietor, "men have avoided paying bets until after the official canvass has been made. They have cherished a hope that the candidate they have risked their money on has been elected. Of course, nothing can possibly be determined until after the official returns have been made, but there is a class of men among betters who are so anxious to get the thought of loss out of their minds that they pay up the money before it is positively determined whether or not they have lost it. I understand two heavy bets were paid in the Hoffman house late last night. One was $8000 and the other $4000. Still all this may be changed in a few days, and I counsel men who are apparently anxious to get rid of their money to wait awhile."

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—[Special.]—William Lovell, a bookmaker, paid yesterday Cleveland bets in New York with 10 per cent off the understanding that if, by any chance, the decision [illegible] reversed, he would be responsible. Kelly & Bliss and other betting men have [illegible] paying anything on the [illegible] of New York until every doubt was dispelled.

THE DANGER [illegible]

NEW YORK, Nov 14.—[Special.]—General Hancock [illegible] King said, at a meeting, in speaking of the military [illegible] the regular army [illegible] Guard has [illegible] kept this spark from [illegible] passed [illegible] the problem [illegible] meet [illegible] and [illegible] break [illegible] sympathies and interest they should [illegible]

GORMAN MAKES A DENIAL

NEW YORK, Nov 14.—Senator A. P. Gorman, chairman of the democratic national executive committee, states that William H. Vanderbilt has not made any contribution to the national democratic campaign fund. "My reason for wishing to deny the statement that Vanderbilt contributed $150,000, or any other sum," says Mr Gorman, "is that the story is put out with the malicious intent of creating the false impression that Cleveland received aid from a class of contributors and a set of influences whose aid, when given at all, was wholly and unstintedly devoted to the service of Blaine, while the campaign for Cleveland and Hendricks was dependent upon popular support, given for the most part in small sums. Some wealthy democrats did their fair share, as did also some independent republicans of large means, but there was no aid from great institutions likely to seek from the national government new favors in future, or a continuance of valuable privileges already enjoyed by them. Any part in the campaign taken by such bodies was entirely on the side of Blaine and Logan."

TAMMANY HALL CELEBRATES

NEW YORK, Nov 14.—The Tammany hall general committee, in its wigwam to-night, celebrated the election of Cleveland and Hendricks. Speeches were made by S. J. Randall, John Kelly and Congressman Cox. A great crowd was present. Randall paid tribute to Tammany for its faithful efforts to bring success to the democratic ticket, and added: "We must not expect altogether partisanship to come from the next administration. The democratic party must redeem all its promises to the conservative people of the United States. It must abolish every unnecessary office: they must bring the government down to economy, and they must at once reduce the extraordinary great revenue of the country. A great amount of the public lands that have been given away through profligate legislation of the republican party must be taken back to the ownership of the people, to be held for actual settlers, under the homestead laws. Officeholders must be taught to perform their duties, under restriction of the laws."

Kelly defended himself and Tammany hall against charges of disloyalty to Cleveland.

REPUBLICAN GAINS AND LOSSES

NEW YORK, Nov 14.—[Special.]—The Tribune says: "About 25,000, nearly all republican votes, were cast for St John in this state. The republicans, however, gained from other quarters about 9000 more votes over Garfield's votes than they lost by the diversion to St John, or by the transfer of the bolting free traders to Cleveland. In New Jersey the vote for Blaine is 28,000 more than the vote cast for Garfield, yet there were about 3000 votes diverted to the prohibition ticket. Assuming that 5000 former republicans voted for Cleveland, as the bolters claimed, the republicans must have gained nearly 14,000 votes from former democrats, or from new voters. A similar state of facts appears in other northern states. The republican party has gained more votes than it has lost."

THEY HAVE HAD THEIR REWARD

NEW YORK, Nov 14.—[Special.]—The Sun's leader, under the caption of "What will he do with it?" asks: "Will Cleveland's term unite and reinvigorate the democratic party in the doubtful northern states, or will it have the same disastrous effect upon its fortunes as his two years' tenure of governor had in the state of New York? The debt owed by Cleveland to the independents and the stalwart renegades of the opposing party is a very trifling one. If indeed, they may not justly be held to have already overpaid themselves. Their desertion was notoriously prompted by a spiteful and vindictive feeling toward Blaine, and verily in this case vengeance should be its own reward."

THE "SUN'S" OPINION

NEW YORK, Nov 14.—[Special.]—The Sun says Carl Schurz can never be a cabinet officer under a democratic president, after participating in the fraud of 1876, which even republican papers are now admitting.

The Sun then quotes from the Post of last evening (Schurz's former paper, and his strongest supporter in the recent campaign) as follows: "Certain active Blaine men in Ohio and Illinois, who have been arranging plans to manipulate the electoral vote of New York, would better call a halt before it becomes necessary to inquire into their former efforts in the same line in 1876."

FRAUD IN NEW YORK

Indications that the Democratic Stronghold was "Manipulated" for All it was Worth.

NEW YORK, Nov 14.—[Special.]—It is well known that frauds, if any, were committed in this city. Early on election evening it was given out that 867 election districts, which comprise more than half the city, had given Cleveland 17,000 plurality. Soon after came a statement that Cleveland's plurality would not exceed 30,000. Afterwards again, but after midnight, came another announcement that four districts to hear from would give Cleveland 42,000 plurality. Then came the final announcement that the city complete had given Cleveland 43,000 plurality, and it was so published in the World, but in no other paper. It was afterwards announced that 48,000 was an error for 43,000 plurality. Now, in view of the fact that 43,000 was sufficient, if genuine, to carry Cleveland through, an extract from the Star, Kelly's organ, yesterday morning is significant. Following is the extract:

"The Tammany hall committee of seven, on the part of the Tammany organization, to watch the canvass of the electoral ticket, had a long conference last evening with the chairmen of the democratic national and state committees. The visitors had two objects in view: First, to positively deny the existence of any deal between Tammany hall and republican aldermen affecting the presidential contest. This assurance was deemed necessary in order to allay public fear throughout the country, which had been worked up by the circulation of unfounded newspaper rumors, that Cleveland and Hendricks were to be sacrificed for some local advantage. Ex-Senator [illegible], chairman of the delegation, said that [illegible] of both committees that the Tammany supervisors would permit no action in the board which would lose the democratic electoral ticket a single vote."

It is well known that soon after the polls closed, certainly before [illegible] o'clock, some of the biggest democratic politicians in the city, one a congressman elect, telegraphed to Cleveland at Albany that his election was certain, and congratulating him. The question is, did these gentlemen know that the city could be relied upon for any amount of democratic majority to elect the ticket? All these statements are indisputable, and can be corroborated by proof, and just here is where the republicans based their hopes that the quarrel between Tammany and the county democracy would bring out the truth and the facts.

ELECTION NOTES.

CONKLING'S AMBITION AND REVENGE.

BOSTON, Nov 14.—[Special.]—A Washington special to this city says: The retention of Roscoe Conkling by the democratic national committee to assist in watching the contest in New York, is suggestive to those who know him in this city. A gentleman who has been intimate with him for years says that he has direct personal knowledge that Conkling's desire to re-enter public life is as strong as ever, and that he will do so when a favorable opportunity offers. It is the dream of his life to be again chosen senator from New York. The story that he is out of politics is true only in the Pickwickian sense, and it was evident to him that Blaine's election meant permanent retirement for him. Without making any hurrah about it, he worked against the Plumed Knight as hard as he could. The sores of the Garfield summer are not healed, and until he strikes down others whom he hates he will not be satisfied. When Cleveland comes into the White house there are many observers here who look for Conkling to have a quiet influence, which will be felt throughout the whole administration.

DEMOCRATIC DEMONSTRATION.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 14.—The democrats had an immense torchlight procession here to-night, in the honor of Cleveland and Hendricks' election. Speeches were made at the state capitol, by Senator M. C. Butler, Wade Hampton, Governor Thompson and others. Seventy commercial travelers in Mother Hubbard dresses preceded the procession. A dispatch to the Daily Register, from Charles A. Dana, editor of the New York Sun, was read by Senator Butler. It stated that Cleveland's plurality was [illegible] in New York, and that no reasonable man now questioned the final accuracy of these figures. The dispatch was received with thunders of applause.

NEW YORK, Nov 14.—Irving hall [illegible] congratulating the democrats [illegible] republicans [illegible] United States Senator Gorman of [illegible]

POLITICAL RIOT IN INDIANA

[illegible], Ind., Nov 14.—[illegible] six miles [illegible] democrats [illegible] to celebrate [illegible] Blaine and Logan pole. To this [illegible] the crowd [illegible] shouted [illegible] and a bloody riot [illegible] seriously wounded [illegible] seriously injured [illegible] The republicans ran the democrats out of town [illegible] The wildest excitement continued for [illegible] The rumor that [illegible] shot [illegible] caused a mob to form to hang [illegible] The end is not yet.

POLITICS IN MONTANA

NEW YORK, Nov 14.—[Special.]—A special from Washington says: Maginnis, present delegate from Montana, is not re-elected. He is thoroughly identified with the interests of the territory, and, as but little over three months remains of the present administration, it is believed the president will not fill the vacancy recently caused by the appointment of Governor Crosby to the position of first assistant postmaster-general, but will leave the governorship of Montana to his successor, who it is believed here will appoint Maginnis.

IN MAINE.

AUGUSTA, Nov 14.—The Kennebec Journal will publish to-morrow morning the vote of the state at the late presidential election, excepting ten small towns and plantations not yet returned to the office of the secretary of state, showing the following result: Blaine 7[illegible]; Cleveland 5[illegible]; Butler 3[illegible]; St John 2[illegible]. Blaine's plurality, 20,[illegible]; majority, 13,[illegible]. In 1880 Garfield's plurality was 8,[illegible]0, and his majority 4,[illegible]. Blaine carries every county in the state, while in 1880 four counties gave majorities against Garfield.

IN TENNESSEE

NEW YORK, Nov 14.—[Special.]—A special from Knoxville, Tennessee, says: Blaine's [illegible] majority in east Tennessee is [illegible], and Houk, for congress in the second district [illegible], an increase of 3000. Reid, republican candidate for governor, was defeated by less than [illegible]000. The republicans made [illegible] gains throughout the state. Blaine loses the state by about [illegible].

CONCEDES CLEVELAND'S ELECTION

SYRACUSE, Nov 14.—The Syracuse Morning Standard, republican, will announce to-morrow morning that, in its judgment, Cleveland has carried the state, and expresses an opinion that its view will be accepted by republicans throughout the state.

PACIFIC COAST.

CALIFORNIA

PUNISHED FOR THEIR APATHY

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov 14.—[Special.]—A conspicuous feature in the democratic parade two weeks ago was a division formed with scavenger carts loaded with hoodlums, all under direction of Lowney, the present superintendent, a candidate for re-election and one of Boss Buckley's strikers. Lowney was not elected, and he attributes his failure to the languor with which the employes of his department, about seventy-five in number, supported him on election day, and in a spirit of revenge he made a clean sweep of the whole crowd yesterday. His deputies all assessed themselves to get his nomination, and then thought they had done enough. It is said, however, that on the day before election every man employed in the department received a notice reading as follows: "Mr Blank: You are instructed to report at the polling place, district [illegible] precinct [illegible], to-morrow, and remain there during election day." This was signed by McDade, deputy superintendent of streets. Lowney, on election day, found that a majority of his men were not working for him, and therefore vowed that they should feel the wrath of a democratic superintendent of streets. This is one of the many incidents which illustrate the working of boss politics in this city.

A LARGE BALLOON

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14.—The largest balloon ever constructed on the Pacific coast has just been completed, under direction of Messrs Van Tassell and Martin. Its height, including a basket, is 40 feet, diameter 28 feet. When inflated it will contain 8500 feet of gas, and will carry 2800 pounds. The owners purpose making a trial ascension in two weeks from Central park, this city. Van Tassell says he has crossed the Wahsatch mountains in a balloon. He hopes to strike an easterly current and make a long voyage overland. He will, after that, go to the world's fair at New Orleans.

COEUR D'ALENE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14.—[Special.]—George Henderson, a well-known mining man, just arrived from Coeur d'Alene, concludes an interview with the Chronicle this morning with the remark: "I tell you what you ought to say. The first excitement was simply a whisky boom, but things have settled now, and men with experience and money are going into the diggings, and they will get plenty of gold, as the country is very rich."

BRITISH BARK WRECKED

The British ship Matterhorn, which arrived this evening from Dundee, reports the loss of the British bark Clwyd off Cape Horn. The captain, officers and crew, excepting three men, were saved. The Clwyd sailed from Cardiff for Iquique with cargo of railroad material, and was owned by D. Jones & Co., Liverpool.

PARDON RECOMMENDED

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov 14.—The state prison directors at a meeting in San Quentin yesterday afternoon decided to recommend Governor Stoneman to pardon S. P. Chalfant, who is now serving a 10 years' term of imprisonment for shooting Dr. Josiah Bacon in the Baldwin hotel some years ago.

PERSONAL

[Special.]—Among the class graduates from the college of pharmacy last night, was Henry A. Ball of Portland, brother of Robert Ball the druggist. He will sail for home to-morrow.

Abe Dexter of Portland, is at the Lick house, and will spend two weeks in the city.

Miss Clara Augustine will attend school here during the winter.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

Cleared—Steamer State of California, Debney, Astoria, Goodall, Perkins & Co.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY

NEWS ITEMS FROM SEATTLE

SEATTLE, Nov 14.—[Special.]—Considerable excitement was created to-day by a man being chained to a lamppost, by order of the mayor. He had been convicted of vagrancy, but escaped from custody. He was again captured, but refused to work on the streets. After being thus publicly chained to the lamppost for half an hour, he gladly worked, on being released.

The democrats held their great jollification to-night. A long torchlight procession marched through the town to Frye's new opera house, where was gathered over 1000 citizens. Bonfires, bands and fireworks were the outside attractions, and there was a large crowd of enthusiastic persons, cheering. Hon W. H. White acted as chairman. The speakers were Judge J. W. M. Harris, late of Mississippi, Henry Miles of Lewis county, Dolph Hanna of Pierce county, J. A. Kuhn of Jefferson county, and W. H. White, Thomas Burke, G. Morris Haller and J. T. Ronald of Seattle. The large audience contained a good number of ladies. The enthusiasm was high, rounds of applause greeting the speakers.

FAILURES.

THE "GRAPHIC" IN FINANCIAL TROUBLE.

NEW YORK, Nov 14.—The financial difficulties under which the Graphic has been laboring for the past few years have at last culminated, and the paper will be sold by the sheriff on Tuesday next, under a number of executions, amounting to about $60,000, issued by Mr Hinckley, its general manager. There are a couple of previous attachments against the property, one of which is in favor of Mr Brown. It has been in the sheriff's hands since last December, and another attachment, in favor of Mr [illegible], the sheriff has had since April last.

BUSINESS FAILURES

NEW YORK, Nov 14.—The failures for the last seven days, as reported, are: United States, 211; Canada, 25; total, 236, an increase of 20 as compared with last week, when the total was 216. More than half the total failures occurred in the western and southern states.

A WOOL DEALER.

BOSTON, Nov 14.—John Clark, wool dealer, has failed.

FOREIGN DISPATCHES.

Record of the Cholera Epidemic in France.

MORE OF THE MONTREAL RIOTS

[illegible]

PARIS, Nov 14.—[illegible] The continued cold weather is exercising a favorable effect on the cholera epidemic, which does not exceed one in 1000. The ravages of the epidemic are trivial, compared with those of typhoid fever. The epidemic shows little, if any, effect upon pleasure-seeking people. The theaters and other places of amusement are filled every night. It is known that the deadly disease made large ravages among soldiers in the garrison, but the military officials publish no returns, and refuse all information. The west end is still healthy, but it is comparatively deserted by most of the residents in that quarter, who have fled.

CHOLERA NOTES

PARIS, Nov 14.—[illegible] fresh cases of cholera are reported to-day, but greater mortality. There are now 400 cholera cases in the hospitals.

An American named Christian Christensen, from California, died of cholera here to-day. He was the first American victim.

Three deaths from cholera occurred at Nantes to-day.

PARIS, [illegible] P. M.—Since midnight there have been seventeen deaths from cholera in this city and thirty-one in the hospitals.

OPPOSING DUTIES ON FOOD

PARIS, Nov 14.—A protectionist league has been formed in Paris, whose purpose will be to oppose the proposed duties on food [illegible]. Meline, minister of agriculture, is in favor of duty of two francs per cent, and on cereals a duty of four francs is proposed.

ENGLAND

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

LONDON, Nov 14.—St Paul's cathedral to-day was the scene of a stately service in commemoration of the hundredth anniversary of the consecration of Bishop Seabury, first American bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church. The services were conducted by the archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the bishops of [illegible], Manchester, Durham and [illegible].

LONDON NOTES

LONDON, Nov, 14.—The government has sent 200 tons of torpedoes to protect coaling stations in China.

Shares in the Anglo-American Cable company have advanced. Rumors are afloat to the effect that there is some difficulty in the working of the Bennett-Mackay cable.

SEVERE SHOCK OF EARTHQUAKE.

LONDON, Nov 14.—A severe shock of earthquake, accompanied by a terrific explosive report, occurred to-night at Clitheroe, Lancashire, about twenty five miles from Manchester. The shock threw down horses in the streets, and caused great consternation and excitement among the inhabitants.

THE HENRY VILLARD HAS A COLLISION

LONDON, Nov 14.—The ship Henry Villard, from Portland, Or., via Queenstown, put into Plymouth. She was in collision with an unknown large steamer, and is much damaged. Nothing has been heard of the steamer, but it is believed she is all right, and kept on the voyage.

LONDON NOTES

LONDON, Nov 14.—Spartali & Co., merchants of this city, have failed. Liabilities, £2,000,000.

The mammoth steamer Great Eastern will sail for New Orleans, with European exhibits for the exposition, the last week in November.

FAWCETT'S SUCCESSOR

LONDON, Nov 14.—The Right Honorable George J. Shaw Lefevre has been appointed to succeed the late Henry Fawcett as postmaster-general.

LONDON WOOL SALES

LONDON, Nov 14.—At the wool sales to-day, 1005 bales of Port Phillips and Sydney wools were disposed of. There was good demand.

CANADA

FATHER CHINIQUY FINDS DEFENDERS.

MONTREAL, Nov 14.—[Special.]—There is an unpleasant series of riots arising out of lectures being delivered in various Protestant churches of this city, by Rev. Father Chiniquy, an ex-priest of the Roman Catholic church, now laboring for the conversion of his former co-religionists. M. Chiniquy has delivered several lectures within the past week or two, and on each occasion more or less disturbance occurred, the intervention of the police being necessary to quell disorders. Previously the disorderly element had been confined entirely to French and Roman Catholics, who turned out one or two evenings to the number of several thousand. Last night, however, affairs assumed a new aspect by the appearance on the scene of a well organized body of young fellows, some 300 strong, armed with heavy sticks and axe-handles, who marched in military order, under command of a recognized leader, to the church on [illegible] street, at which Chiniquy was lecturing, and announced their intention of protecting him, which they did most effectually, the opposing element being taken by surprise and completely overmatched. The latter were not reinforced until too late, and the two bodies were thus kept apart, without much difficulty, by a force of sixty constables, under the chief of police himself. By this move the issue is made a direct one between Catholics and Protestants. Although Chiniquy is upheld only by a section of the Protestant population, the protecting party last night was comprised chiefly of Protestants. The members of the volunteer force were dressed in plain clothes, of course, and evidently are thoroughly drilled. After escorting Chiniquy home they held a mass meeting, at which speeches were made, calling for 1000 men on Sunday night, when the priest speaks at the Russell house. A counter call has been made by French Catholics, chiefly students of Laval and Victoria colleges, and unless stringent measures are adopted by the police, a serious riot will be unavoidable.

SOUTH AMERICA.

FATAL RESULTS OF LAND DISPUTES.

PANAMA, Nov 11.—Peace has been restored in Cundinamarca and Santander, owing to the active intervention of the federal government. The town of Cuadas, captured by rebels, who subsequently [illegible] their arms, was the scene of many a [illegible]. A picket of [illegible] men, who had defended the school house [illegible] hours, were slaughtered. After surrendering the body of the commander it was subsequently exposed to the most terrible indignities. On the following day a number of houses were sacked and several were burned. There were numerous assassinations of a fearful and cowardly character.

The Diario, the official paper of San Salvador, says a mob of 200 men assaulted the houses of Gareja Paredes, Tomas Padilla and Captain Panche in Nahuizalco, in the department of Sansonate, and murdered them all, together with the wives and children of the two first mentioned. Subsequently they murdered a police captain and several others. The victims who perished number 14. The houses of Gareja, Padilla and Panche were burned. The crimes were committed owing to a dispute as to the proprietorship of lands.

GERMANY

A BAD FINANCIAL SHOWING.

BERLIN, Nov 14.—It is estimated that the revenue for the year has decreased 20,000,000 marks, and the expenditures have increased 22,000,000 marks. The deficit will be met by an increase of the contributions of the various German states.

THE WAR IN CHINA.

NUMEROUS LOSSES TO THE FRENCH

PARIS, Nov 14.—Dispatches from Admiral Courbet, dated Kelung, admit numerous losses, especially to landing parties. It is believed the Chinese have infected their buildings.

GERMANY

FIFTEEN PERSONS KILLED

BERLIN, Nov 14.—A collision of railway trains occurred to-day near the depot in Hanau. Fifteen persons were killed, and a large number wounded.

THE SOUDAN.

LETTERS FROM GENERAL GORDON

CAIRO, Nov. 14.—Letters from General Gordon arrived at Debbeh to-day.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The Morning Post's Dongola dispatch states that General Wolseley has a letter from General Gordon dated November [illegible], confirming the massacre of Col. Stewart, [illegible] and Mr Herbin. [illegible] he is still [illegible]

SPAIN

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN TREATY

MADRID, Nov 14.—Papers represent that a treaty with the United States provides [illegible] will be [illegible] from the Antilles will be subject to a moderate duty.

THE MARKETS

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

NEW YORK, Nov 14.—[illegible] Stocks were [illegible] It was announced after the close of business that the Texas Pacific [illegible] settlement with the [illegible] bondholders [illegible] committee will resume payments of full interest [illegible] December [illegible]

Mining shares [illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET

CHICAGO, Nov 14.—Hogs—Receipts 25,000; firm and 5@10c higher; heavy $[illegible]; mixed packing, $4 [illegible]; light, $4 [illegible].

Cattle—Receipts, 10,000; active; poor to fancy shipping, $[illegible]; stockers and feeders, $2 [illegible].

Sheep—Receipts, [illegible]; full, dull; weak.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET

CHICAGO, Nov 14.—Wheat, steady; [illegible] Corn, easier; [illegible] November [illegible] Oats, quiet; May [illegible] Rye quiet. Barley, steady and [illegible].

Pork quiet. Lard, quiet. [illegible] November. Bulk meats, in fair demand; shoulders, $[illegible]; short ribs, $[illegible]; short clear, $[illegible].

Whisky, $1 [illegible].

LIVERPOOL GRAIN MARKET

LIVERPOOL, Nov 14.—Wheat is [illegible]. No. 1 California, [illegible]; No. 2 California, [illegible]; winter [illegible]; spring [illegible]. Cotton is [illegible].

SPORTING NOTES

SULLIVAN HAS ANOTHER MATCH

NEW YORK, Nov 14.—[Special.]—The international glove contest between Sullivan and Greenfield, which takes place Monday night, is creating great excitement among sporting men throughout the country, and bids fair to bring together a larger crowd than that which was present at the Sullivan fight with Tug Wilson. A delegation of 500 sporting men from Pittsburg has chartered a special train for the occasion, and hosts of admirers of the manly art have telegraphed Richard K. Fox, Greenfield's backer, from Chicago, Rochester, Buffalo, St Louis and Philadelphia, that they will attend the mill. In fact, the sports, almost to a man, believe that Sullivan will knock Greenfield out, and are backing their opinion with their money. [illegible] on the Englishman.

Laflin is not satisfied with the result of his bout with Sullivan, and wants another trial on the same conditions. He will probably be accommodated in a short time, after the champion's match with Greenfield.

GLOVE FIGHTS PROHIBITED

NEW YORK, Nov 14.—The police commissioners have received a communication from the mayor asking that the police prevent glove fights, such as take place in Madison Square garden, on the ground that they are demoralizing, and differ in no degree from prize fights. The superintendent of police was accordingly instructed to prohibit such exhibitions in the future, and an order to that effect was sent to all police captains.

NOTABLE DEAD

A RETIRED MERCHANT

NEW YORK, Nov 14.—[Special.]—Henry A. Hurlbut, who died yesterday of pneumonia, at Englewood, New Jersey, was one of the old merchants of New York. He was born in Bridgeport, Connecticut, in 1805 and was a son of Captain Hezekiah Hurlbut, a once famous sea captain, who was the first man to sail a ship from New York around the world. Henry finally settled at Canton, China, and was there during the opium war with England. His trade with China and Japan soon brought him a large fortune, with which he returned to America, about 1852, and settled in this city.

AN OLD LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEER.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—[Special.]—William Coulter, the oldest engineer in the service of the Pennsylvania railroad, died Wednesday. He had charge of the train that took President Lincoln to Washington to be inaugurated in 1861, and it was he who carried Mr Garfield, while dying, from Washington to Long Branch.

A FORMER CALIFORNIAN

DOVER, N. H., Nov 14.—Francis Atkinson [illegible] died to-day, aged 82 years. He was several years judge of the Calaveras county, California, court.

RAILROAD NOTES.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov 14.—[Special.]—The Press says: "The Baltimore & Ohio railroad company expects, partly because of the work it did in West Virginia, and partly from Senator Gorman's influence, and not less from Robert Garrett's personal labors during the past few days, to occupy a much better position in Washington than in the past, and to be less often shoved to the wall by its great rivals in the northern approaches to the national capital. Jay Gould has every reason to be satisfied with the direct personal assurances which have reached him from the Fifth Avenue hotel, where the Democratic leaders have been sitting."

WILL RESTORE RATES

NEW YORK, Nov 14.—The joint executive committee of the trunk line commission decided to-day to restore east bound tariff rates as adopted last July. They will go into effect the 17th inst., and apply to all classes of freight except live stock. Each road, and especially the president thereof, will be held strictly responsible for any cut hereafter.

CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

BODY FOUND IN CENTRAL PARK LAKE.

NEW YORK, Nov 14.—A body supposed to be that of Philip Hedley, of 235 East Nineteenth street, this city, was found in Central park lake this afternoon. Certificates of mining stock representing $12,000 were found in his clothing.

What Dana Thinks

NEW YORK, Nov 8.—Charles A. Dana, editor of the Sun, was interviewed to-day. He thought that Cleveland's election would for a time depress the business interests of the country. The agitation of the tariff question last winter unsettled the minds of our men of enterprise and tended to strongly prevent a revival. Cleveland's election looks in the same way. But these things cannot last forever, and, besides, whatever Mr Cleveland's sentiments may be, a free trade revision of the tariff is impossible so long as the republicans control the senate.

Mr Dana said the workingmen, whether republicans or democrats, are evidently opposed to Mr Cleveland. They went against him with remarkable unanimity.

Regarding the Butler campaign Mr Dana thought that General Butler's representative worked under great difficulty. They had no party machinery, and probably they made mistakes. He could not say whether the people's party would be an important factor hereafter, but the ideas which animate that party will always be of importance. In reply to an inquiry as to what he thought made Governor Cleveland successful, Mr Dana said:

"Well, so far as Cleveland and his managers are concerned, it was just bull headed luck. If there had been no Burchard Blaine would have been elected. If Whitelaw Reid had been willing to convert the Tribune into a union office the 3000 printers of New York would all have voted for Blaine, and he would have been elected."

Mr Dana said Blaine should have made friends with Conkling and the stalwarts a year or more ago.

The Oregonian in the East.

THE OREGONIAN [illegible] following places:

NEW YORK [illegible]

[illegible] OREGONIAN [illegible]

CHICAGO—Lord & Thomas, McCormick block, and [illegible] news agency.

PHILADELPHIA—N. W. Ayer & Son, Eighth and Chestnut sts., and Times office.

CINCINNATI—Public Library.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Library of Congress.

ST PAUL—Pioneer Press office.

BOSTON—Offices of Post and Advertiser.

ST LOUIS—Farris & Sons, Olive st.

PITTSBURGH—Dispatch office, Fleming Bros., Hostetter & Smith.

TRIALS OF A BOY

His Opinion About Dancing Lessons, and the Concomitant Ills

Washington Star.

[illegible] slowly [illegible] his pockets [illegible] He had walked [illegible] server knew that something must be wrong. He had avoided [illegible] that boy for a year, and was perfectly well aware that when [illegible] [illegible] that slight evidence [illegible]

"You appear [illegible] out of spirits Robert; has anything happened?" asked the Star man, engaging the youth in conversation when the latter arrived in front of his home.

"Nothing's the matter, 'ceptin—" and here Robert gave a great jerk to a brick which he was attempting absent mindedly to remove from the sidewalk, "'ceptin that I have got to go to dancing school, and it's his fault [illegible]

"Did you [illegible] go to dancing school when you were a boy?" continued Robert, supposing he had found a sympathetic listener. "[illegible] then you know what's the matter with it. I have to put on my best clothes just as if it was Sunday, and kid gloves, and go where there is a lot of girls."

The utter disgust with which the last word was uttered fully expressed the feeling which the average boy at that age regards the opposite sex.

"What is the use of dancing anyway? Only girls want to dance and boys that don't know how to play base ball and [illegible] When I grow up you bet I will be the captain of a big ball nine, and then what [illegible] will it make about dancing? Mother says she wants me to have good manners. I suppose that means to always have your hands clean and not to tear your clothes. That kind of a boy don't have any fun, and besides that [illegible] to play with girls. They always [illegible] fight, and then they tell the teacher things about the other boys."

"Yes ma'am, I'm coming," he called back in response to a summons from the house. A deeper gloom seemed to settle upon him as his unhappy fate approached, and he dug his toe [illegible] into the bricks.

"I should think you could have a nice time at dancing school," suggested the listener, in as sympathetic a tone as possible.

"Well I don't," was the unyielding reply. "I can't feel natural somehow. My feet won't go in the right direction, and then they [illegible] the little boys and all the awkward [illegible] I could beat 'em all playing base ball and I can throw further and straighter than any boy there. But when it comes to dancing I can't do it. I wouldn't care so much, but you have to dance with the girls, and they made me last time with a girl with red hair and freckles, and one of the boys said that girl hit a boy once because he stepped on her toes."

"Why don't you engage some nice girl to dance with you?" asked the listener, beginning to feel some real sympathy for the boy.

"Well," said the boy, squirming uneasily about as if he was in great pain, "all the nice girls [illegible] are grabbed up before I get a chance, or I always [illegible] before I remember what to say. I don't see how they can do it. What is there to say to a girl? They don't know anything, that is, anything [illegible] I talked with a girl once, and she said she liked ball cause the men wore such pretty suits, but she didn't know a curve ball from a home run."

"Robert, are you coming?" again sounded the warning voice from the house.

"Yes ma'am, directly," responded the boy with evident regret. "Mother has got all of my good clothes out, and I've got to be scrubbed and my ears poked into, and then there's the gloves," and the boy fairly groaned as he thought of the prospect.

"When a boy has got [illegible]," and his things to attend to, he has no time to go to dancing lessons in the afternoon, when school is out. Last week I missed a [illegible] with a boy up street 'cause I had to go to dancing school, and the boys say that if I can't come up and practice they will get some one else to pitch on our nine."

The further narrative of his griefs was interrupted by the nurse girl, who made Robert an unwilling captive and escorted him into the house. In the course of a half hour the neighbors beheld an elegantly attired and sturdy little gentleman emerge briskly from the house, his chubby round face glistening above the broad white collar, and his gloved hands conveying no plebian suggestions of either baseball or dead cats.

A WESTERN DROVER'S STORY.

The Wee Cry that Touched a Father's Heart and Saved his Child.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

My name is Anthony Hunt. I am a drover and live miles and miles away upon the western prairie. There wasn't a house in sight when I first moved there, my wife and I, and now we have not many neighbors, though those we have are good ones.

One day, about ten years ago, I went away from home to sell some fifty head of cattle—fine creatures as I ever saw. I was to buy some groceries and dry goods before I came back, and above all a doll for our youngest, Dolly. She never had a store doll of her own—only the babies her mother had made for her.

Dolly could talk nothing else, and went down to the very gate to call after me to get a big one. Nobody but a parent can understand how full my mind was of that toy, and how, when the cattle were sold, the first thing I hurried off to buy was Dolly's doll. I found a large one with eyes that would open and shut when you pulled a wire, and had it wrapped up in a paper and tucked it under my arm, while I had the parcels of calico and delaine and tea and sugar put up. Then, late as it was, I started for home. It might have been more prudent to stay until morning, but I felt anxious to get back and eager to hear Dolly's praises about her doll.

I was mounted on a steady-going old horse and pretty well loaded. Night set in before I was a mile from town and settled down as dark as pitch while I was in the middle of the darkest bit of road I know of. I could have felt my way, though, I remembered it so well, and when the storm that had been brewing broke and pelted the rain in torrents, I was five miles or maybe six miles from home.

I rode as fast as I could, but all of a sudden I heard a little cry, like a child's voice. I stopped short and listened. I heard it again. I called, and it answered me. I couldn't see a thing. All was as dark as pitch. I got down and felt around in the grass—called again, and again was answered. Then I began to wonder. I am not timid, but I was known to be a drover, and to have money about me. It might be a trap to catch me unawares and rob and murder me. I am no superstitious man—not very, but how could a real child be out on the prairie in such a night at such an hour? It might be more than human. The bit of a coward that hides itself in most men showed itself to me then; but once more I heard the cry, and said I:

"If any man's child is hereabouts Anthony Hunt is not the man to let it die."

I searched again. At last I bethought me of a hollow under the hill and groped that way. Sure enough I found a little dripping thing that moaned and sobbed as I took it in my arms. I called my horse, and the beast came to me, and I mounted and tucked the soaked thing under my coat, as well as I could, promising to take her home to mamma. It seemed so tired, and pretty soon cried itself to sleep on my horse.

It had slept there over an hour when I saw my own windows. There were lights in them, and I supposed my wife had lit them for my sake, but when I got into the doorway I saw something was the matter, and stood still with a dread fear of heart five minutes before I could lift the latch. At last I did it, and saw the room full of neighbors, and my wife amid them [illegible]. When she saw me she hid her face.

"Oh, don't tell him," she said, "it will kill him."

"What is it, neighbors?" I cried.

"Nothing now, I hope. What's that you have in your arms?"

"A poor lost child," said I. "I found it on the road. Take it, will you? I've turned faint." And I lifted the sleeping thing and saw the face of my own child, my Dolly.

It was my own darling and none other, that I picked up on the drenched road. My [illegible] had wandered out [illegible] while her mother was at work [illegible]

It is not [illegible] story, neighbors, but I think [illegible] of it in the nights and wonder [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] how exalted her [illegible] might well have been proud.

She told him plainly that [illegible] nothing with [illegible] [illegible] the half [illegible] there was a cold [illegible] [illegible] that [illegible] of the sentence this girl had pronounced [illegible] [illegible] Florence [illegible] passionate [illegible] heart [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] talk of this wonderful [illegible] Henry Hall [illegible] proud beauty [illegible] the [illegible] Thomas Furnstill [illegible] the $3 per thousand [illegible] he looked [illegible] beautiful [illegible]

[illegible]

What [illegible] [Chicago Tribune.]

Jeff Davis' Military Policy

[illegible]

No people ever warred for independence with more relative advantages than the confederates, and if, as a military question, they must have failed, then no people must aim at freedom by means of war. We were one in sentiment as in territory, starting out not with a struggling administration of doubtful authority, but with our ancient state governments and a fully organized central government. As a military question it was in no sense a civil war, but a war between two countries—for conquest on one side, for self-preservation on the other. The south, with its great material resources, its defensive means of mountains, waterways, railroads and telegraph, with the immense advantage of the interior lines of war, would be open to discredit as a people if its failure could not be explained otherwise than by material contrast. The great Frederick, at the head of a little people, not only beat back a combination of several great military powers, but conquered and kept territory, and Napoleon held confined Europe at the feet of France till his blind ambition overleaped itself. It may be said that the south had no Fredericks or Napoleons, but it had at least as good commanders as its adversary. Nor was it the fault of our soldiers or people. Our soldiers were as brave and intelligent as ever bore arms, and if only for reasons already mentioned they had a determination superior to the enemy's. Our people bore a devotion to the cause never surpassed, and which no war making monarch ever had for his support; they gave their all, even the last stripling under the family roofs, filling the ranks voided by the fall of their fathers and brothers. But the narrow military view of the head of the government, which illustrated itself in the outset by ordering from Europe, not 100,000 or 1,000,000, but 10,000 stands of arms, as an increase upon 8000, its first estimate, was equally narrow and consequently fatal in its employment of our armies. The moral and material forces actually engaged [illegible] success a mortal certainty but for the timid policy which—ignoring strategy as a science and boldness of enterprise as its ally—could never be brought to view the whole theater of war as one subject of which all points were but integral parts, or to hazard for the time points relatively unimportant for the purpose of gathering for an overwhelming and rapid stroke at some decisive point, and which, again, with characteristic miscalculation, would push a victorious force directly forward in some unsupported and disastrous operations, instead of using its victory to spare from it strength sufficient to secure an equally important success in another quarter.

THE HOUSE OF CLAY

There was a house, a house of clay,
Wherein the inmates sang all day,
Merry and poor
For Hope sat likewise heart to heart
Fond and kind, fond and kind
Vowing he never would depart,
Till all at once he changed his mind
"Sweetheart good-bye!" he sighed away
And shut the door

But Love came past and looking in,
With smiles that pierced like sunshine thin
Through the old door
Stood in the midst of that poor room
Grand and fair, grand and fair,
Making a glory out of gloom,
Till at the window [illegible]
Love sighed [illegible]
He shut the door

Then o'er the barred house of clay,
Kind [illegible]
[illegible]
And bees hummed merrily outside
[illegible]
The inner [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
The [illegible] doors

[illegible] the [illegible] that passes by
Will be the angel whose [illegible]
Marks rich, marks poor
Who, pausing [illegible]
Stands and calls, stands and calls,
At which the inmate opens straight—
Whom, ere the crumbling clay house falls,
He takes in kind arms silently
And shuts the door.

—Every Other Saturday.

TWO VIEWS OF TWO CAMPAIG

As Seen by a Woman of Fashion.

Every fourth year the masculine wo [illegible] family and fireside to give [illegible] heart to the working of the [illegible] for the winning of a ruler [illegible] the feminine world forsakes home [illegible] ways and gives much of [illegible] the selection of a profitable [illegible] quarters for her summer [illegible] she may accept a ruler.

SIMILARITY OF CAMPAIGN WAYS

[illegible] of work in both campaigns [illegible] walks, marches, parades, [illegible] promises kept and broken, [illegible] and finally the deciding [illegible] points to March for public acknowle [illegible] the other to any of the prop [illegible] commencing with November, [illegible] to blushing June. Thus we [illegible] marriage bells are about to ring, [illegible] with their tones is the sam [illegible] Suggestions for [illegible] season.

BRIDES STILL LONG FOR WHITE.

All brides seem to have an innate [illegible] the white toilet. An objection [illegible] raised against pure white [illegible] often a very expensive [illegible] without being of much use after; [illegible] days of white dressing it is possi [illegible] with an eye to future [illegible] white is unbecoming to all [illegible] well to select a cream tint. [illegible] to form the most important [illegible] and the veil should correspon [illegible] trimmed costumes a tulle veil [illegible] which is now very long and [illegible] either the Marie Stuart [illegible] Ottoman, satin and brocade [illegible] velvet are the principal [illegible] for the important occasion. [illegible] of wealth discard all ornaments [illegible] of jewelry is worn diamonds [illegible] the only correct styles.

PAGES ATTEND ON FASHIONABLE BRIDES.

Small boys dressed as pages, or [illegible] costumes copied from pictures [illegible] Sir Joshua Reynolds, attend the bri [illegible] fashionable weddings. The bride goes [illegible] the altar with the left hand ungloved, [illegible] carried in the right hand, with [illegible] bouquet of loose long stemmed roses. [illegible] coiffures for brides of this sea [illegible] loose puffs on the crown [illegible] curls over the brow [illegible] flowers forming a half wreath across [illegible]

[illegible] slippers are made of [illegible] silk or satin and have moderate [illegible] lacing up the front. Shoes [illegible] preferred by many bri [illegible] easier to walk in and here [illegible] them falling off.

BRIDESMAIDS COSTUMES

[illegible] fashions are revived [illegible] costumes. Pale pink silk [illegible] petticoats made in Louis XVI [illegible] in vogue and Dresden-china [illegible] find favor.

At quiet home weddings dresses of [illegible] with velvet accessories, are worn, and [illegible] afterward for reception or [illegible] plum and gray in [illegible] combined with brocade [illegible] lace are effective [illegible] for this purpose and equally [illegible] with or without [illegible]

Brown, gray, or a dark shade of [illegible] traveling dress in [illegible] often selected for the ceremony. [illegible] of these dresses made [illegible] of handsome street [illegible] a capote or round [illegible] and tan-colored gloves.

FASHIONS FOR THE MISSES.

The greatest cause of vexation of [illegible] designer and dressmaker is the [illegible] "sweet sixteen." This growing [illegible] not classed a child nor woman, [illegible] garments appropriate [illegible] is difficult. Much attention is [illegible] on to the misses' toilettes. [illegible] pleated skirts and all high [illegible] and bouffant are peculiarly [illegible] light or dark colors are happy [illegible] A skirt of three wide [illegible] alternates with space of navy [illegible] apron drapery and coat basque [illegible] gray blue vest and revers that [illegible] the waist where they are caught [illegible] and there widen to the [illegible] collar and cuffs also of the blue. [illegible] velvet is also fashionable with [illegible] material. A pretty dress is a [illegible] The edge of the [illegible] in sharp vandykes, and is allowed [illegible] full ruffle of scarlet velvet. [illegible] caught very high on [illegible] side and kept in place with a [illegible] velvet fastened with a smoke [illegible] A tailor made jacket [illegible] just slightly show the velvet, [illegible] Scarlet velvet cuffs trim the sleeves. [illegible] with a number of scarlet and [illegible] carefully arranged, with a wide [illegible] scarlet velvet matches the costume.

WRAPS FOR THE MISSES.

Misses wear Newmarkets of [illegible] jersey cloths, single or double breasted fronts. Astrakhan fur or [illegible] for trimming cuffs, collars and [illegible] The most elegant wraps [illegible] young girls are of brocaded velvet, trimmed with beaver, chinchilla or silver fox [illegible] of the redingote style.

A dainty costume for a miss [illegible] party is made of cream [illegible] with pink roses; the skirt has [illegible] edged with lace, waist shirred [illegible] neck then laid in pleats to the [illegible] which it flares, forming a [illegible] elbow sleeves in three [illegible] of piece net edges with [illegible] and fastened with a spray of pink [illegible] pink silk hose, black slippers and [illegible] gloves to match." The hair is [illegible] coil, with a rose and [illegible]

POINTERS ON SMALL POINTS.

The train of black grenadine with a [illegible] of crape are worn in deepest mourning.

Very light blue and grey gauze [illegible]

An odd design for a lace pin [illegible] the shape of a rifle with a powder [illegible] studded with diamonds and rubies [illegible]

A [illegible] stocking now comes [illegible] white [illegible]

For tailor-made costumes the [illegible] linen is the "curate" collar, [illegible] a very high collar called the [illegible]

Novel handkerchiefs have the [illegible] large scallops worked in seven large [illegible] and the space filled in with [illegible] which is also worked with [illegible] brown and blue.

Cream, flesh, pale tan and yellow [illegible] are the stylish tints for evening gloves.

It is coquettish to wear flowers [illegible] shoulder and a ribbon bow on the [illegible]

Red vests, embroidered in gold or [illegible] are worn with house dresses of black, [illegible] navy blue and brown.

An old favorite the dog-collar, is [illegible] found ornamented with jewels.

Much red will be worn this winter, [illegible] the glaring hue will be toned down [illegible]

Matrons who aspire to elegance [illegible] always assume a train for ceremonial [illegible] wear.

Bouquets carried at entertainments [illegible]

Large straw fans covered with [illegible] found.

A SALT RIVER SONG.

Up Salt River, cold and drear,
Where the democrats went for many a year,
Where rum is scarce and whisky dear,
And nothing left our hearts to cheer,
Up Salt River must we go,
To that land, that dreary land of woe!

From Salt River have no fears,
We will return in four more years,
And in the time we linger there,
We'll put your cabins in repair,
And when our short sojourn is run,
It shall be yours forevermore.

Joaquin Miller has moved [illegible] Cable's house, at New Orleans [illegible] and Creole, Cable will [illegible] place in the public eye at the [illegible] lecture season.

The Oregonian

SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 1

GENERAL U S GRANT

The Literary Work in Which He is Engage

He Got into West Point.

[illegible] New York Letter

Since General Grant met with his losse [illegible] year, he has turned to his pen for sol [illegible] many a man has done when trouble ov [illegible] him [illegible] idea that so much ple [illegible] could be got out of the inkstand," he sa [illegible] other day to a friend. "I have always [illegible] found writing to be irksome. I never wrot [illegible] thing except what was absolutely nece [illegible] But since I picked up the pen last sprin [illegible] began to set down the things that I re [illegible] bered that may possibly be of interest to [illegible] body I have found it more interesting th [illegible] most anything else I have ever done."

I called on General Grant Saturday to [illegible] about his autobiography, of which I have [illegible] a good deal from friends with whom h [illegible] talked. On my card was an inquiry wheth [illegible] had any objection to my repeating what h [illegible] spoken of the conversation. His secretary [illegible] down and said: "The general wishes to [illegible] cused. This is one of the hours each day [illegible] he gives to writing, and in which he doe [illegible] allow himself to be disturbed. Call at [illegible] other hour."

I was unable to do so. The next day [illegible] the general [illegible] walking alone in Central [illegible] not only with [illegible] dog for a com [illegible] ion, but with [illegible] crutches and helped [illegible] by a stout stick.

HE STOOD AS STRAIGHT AS EVER,

and moved with considerable freedom. [illegible] fore to speak to him, for it seems as if an [illegible] ought to have the privilege of being alone, [illegible] a man who has come to be regarded by [illegible] one as a sort of personal property. On Mo [illegible] met Colonel Fred Grant down town, and [illegible] him what I had heard of his father's aut [illegible] graphical conversation, and asked if there [illegible] any objection to its publication. He sai [illegible] thought his father would not say anythin [illegible] he objected to having published.

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"I am surprised," he said the other day [illegible] an army officer of the class ahead of hi [illegible] sitting down to write to find that the [illegible] remember the most vividly are those [illegible] youth and early life.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

For instance, it sometimes seems to me [illegible] the Mexican war must have happened afte [illegible] rebellion—I remember some of the occurr [illegible] of that time so much more distinctly [illegible] writing up the Mexican war period now [illegible] it comes back as if it happened rec [illegible] especially the fight we had back of Cha [illegible] pec."

I should think he would remember tha [illegible] on that field he was brevetted to be captain [illegible] a second lieutenancy. I rode on horse [illegible] around the castle of Chapultepec last sp [illegible] with Thomas [illegible] Purdy, vice president o [illegible] Mexican National railroad, and we exam [illegible] that long slope where Brooks and Grant [illegible] the Mexican redoubt, so that Scott's [illegible] could [illegible] It is still covered with [illegible] paral, as it was then—a wilderness of scr [illegible] underbrush, with here and there a might [illegible] press that spread its vast shade there [illegible] Cortez came. The redoubt is gone, but the [illegible] hills that flanked it are there and the [illegible] which the whirling charge of the Yan [illegible] was made is a dark and ugly spot, and the [illegible] ress that scowls above seems impregnable [illegible]

I was near the idea that put me in [illegible] army," said Grant to his old comrade. "I h [illegible] [illegible] want to go to [illegible] I thought of being a farmer and I thoug [illegible] [illegible]

WEST POINT

[illegible] get ready to [illegible] for my preliminary examination. This [illegible] [illegible] Our next neighbors boy [illegible] He went and failed to pass [illegible] [illegible] and the family [illegible] his failure [illegible] his mother, [illegible] [illegible] West Point [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] fatality [illegible] West Point [illegible] when the war was [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] very easy time of it at West P [illegible] [illegible] I ever succeeded [illegible] the foot or the head [illegible] [illegible] at the head in horse [illegible] 21 [illegible] I graduated a [illegible] but only thirty-eight out of the hundred [illegible]

[illegible] the general [illegible] with the [illegible] of a failure [illegible] [illegible] life and [illegible] army if the [illegible] I understand that the disasters into which [illegible] the family [illegible] [illegible] the general will [illegible] considerable [illegible] [illegible]

A Dog Desperado

[illegible] which was a p [illegible] favorite [illegible] and regarded as of thorou [illegible] [illegible] was charged by [illegible] of [illegible] worrying sheep at n [illegible] The family refuted the charge on the gr [illegible] that the dog was fastened into their kitche [illegible] [illegible] The farmers however persisted [illegible] [illegible] the dog well. When this was [illegible] so strongly as to make it imperative on the [illegible] to take some further steps one of the daug [illegible] [illegible] to sleep in the kitchen and w [illegible] [illegible] When the [illegible] made up [illegible] [illegible] the dog seemed [illegible] and was silent. A little later [illegible] he got up came to the bed and sniff [illegible] [illegible] himself that the la [illegible] [illegible] Then he [illegible] [illegible] the shutter and [illegible] which he opened and the latch of [illegible] a long interval he came back closed and [illegible] ened the windows and shutters and finishe [illegible] licking his own feet, and the marks which [illegible] had left by springing on the floor. [illegible] of the seeming sleeper he now came and cl [illegible] scrutinized her, but she kept still and he a [illegible] crept off to his own bed. As soon as she h [illegible] the servants stirring the lady [illegible] slipped through the door. But the [illegible] had marked her. He sprang up and ma [illegible] dash at her with most undisguised fury f [illegible] saw that his secret was discovered and [illegible] after [illegible] by one whom he now regard [illegible] a hateful spy. Fortunately, she got the [illegible] fast shut in time and at once alarmed the h [illegible] But the dog was now so furious that no [illegible] dared go into the kitchen and at last a gun [illegible] brought, pointed through the aperture, an [illegible] was shot dead.

[illegible] discovered the laws of gravitation. Ore [illegible] discovered the virtue of vaccination. And [illegible] after years of study and reflection, ha [illegible] covered the cure for consumption. Dr. Pi [illegible] "Golden Medical Discovery" is its specific. [illegible] two letter stamps and get Dr. Pierce's pam [illegible] treatise on consumption. Address, World's [illegible] pensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

The Oregonian.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 15, 1884

GENERAL U S GRANT

The Literary Work in Which He is Engaged—How He Go into West Point.

W A Croffut's New York Letter

Since General Grant met with his losses just past he has turned to his pen for solace, as many a man has done when trouble overtook him. "I had no idea that so much pleasure could be got out of the inkstand," he said the other day to a friend. "I have always before found writing to be irksome. I never write anything except what was absolutely necessary. But since I picked up the pen last spring and began to set down the things that I remember that may possibly be of interest to somebody, I have found it more interesting than almost anything else I have ever done."

I called on General Grant Saturday to inquire about his autobiography, of which I have heard a good deal from friends with whom he has talked. On my card was an inquiry whether he had any objection to my repeating what he had spoken of the conversation. His secretary came down and said "The general wishes to be excused. This is one of the hours each day which he gives to writing, and in which he does not allow himself to be disturbed. Call at some other hour."

I was unable to do so. The next day I saw the general out walking alone in Central park, not only without a dog for a companion, but without his crutches, and helped only by a stout stick.

HE STOOD AS STRAIGHT AS EVER,

and moved with considerable freedom. I forebore to speak to him, for it seems as if anybody ought to have the privilege of being alone, even a man who has come to be regarded by every one as a sort of personal property. On Monday I met Colonel Fred Grant down town, and I told him what I had heard of his father's autobiographical conversation, and asked if there was any objection to its publication. He said he thought his father would not say anything that he objected to having published.

Very well. General Grant has finished four articles for the *Century*—on Fort Donelson, Pittsburg Landing, Vicksburg, and another on the battles of the war, and he has also finished the first chapter of a full autobiography. He does not call it that. His modesty revolts at writing about himself, so he distinctly says "I am not writing my autobiography. I am only writing my observations, making merely a little record of the events I have seen." That is all he is doing. But when it is finished it will be found to be the fullest history of the man himself that can be found.

"I am surprised," he said the other day, to an old army officer of the class ahead of him, "on sitting down to write to find that the things I remember the most vividly are those of my youth and early life.

THE MEXICAN WAR,

for instance. It sometimes seems to me as if the Mexican war must have happened after the rebellion—I remember some of the occurrences of that time so much more distinctly. I am writing up the Mexican war period now. Much of it comes back as if it happened recently, especially the fight we had back of Chapultepec."

I should think he would remember that, for on that field he was brevetted to be captain from a second lieutenancy. I rode on horseback around the castle of Chapultepec last spring, with Thomas C Purdy, vice president of the Mexican National railroad, and we examined that long slope where Brooks and Grant took the Mexican redoubt, so that Scott's army could advance. It is still covered with chaparral, as it was then—a wilderness of scraggly underbrush, with here and there a mighty cypress, that spread its vast shade there when Grant came. The redoubt is gone but the side hills that flanked it are there, and the ravine where the "wheeling charge" of the Yankees was made is a dark and ugly spot, and the fortress that scowls above seems impregnable.

"It was mere accident that put me into the army," said Grant to his old comrade. "I hadn't much fight in me, and didn't want to go to war. I thought of being a farmer and I thought of going to sea, but of all the possible futures I dreamed of when a boy, being a soldier wasn't among them. I am not sure I had [illegible].

WEST POINT

When my father told me to get ready to go on for my preliminary examination. This is the way it was: Our next neighbor's boy got a chance from our congressman to go to West Point. He went and failed to pass the examination—for physical reasons, I believe. He did not come home after that, and the family did not allude to his failure but his mother, who felt very sore about it, came and told my mother confidentially what was troubling her. My [illegible] and father went straight to our congressman and got the chance for me. [illegible] I know that those who remember my boyhood tell about me firing a pistol without flinching when I was 2 years old, and crying for more of it, but I don't think such [illegible] were strong. I never thought of [illegible] to West Point was just the accident I have told you."

"How came you to pass the examination?" asked my informant.

"Almost any boy can do that," answered the general. "I was 17 years old, and all that was required was some knowledge of reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic to decimal fractions.

IF I WAS SUPERSTITIOUS

I should think there was some fatality in my going to West Point, for when the war was over I figured up, and, as near as I could find out, that little country village of Georgetown, Ohio, from which I went—a place of a couple of hundred people—sent to the war one full general (myself), three major generals, two brigadier generals, three colonels, three or four line officers, and one private soldier. The private deserted, I think.

"I had no very easy time of it at West Point. In a class of more than 100 I was behind them all in almost everything. I never succeeded in getting very near either the head or the foot of the class. I was within three of the foot in languages, I believe, and within five of the head in mathematics. I was at the head in horsemanship, but that didn't count. I graduated at No. 21, and was glad to get it."

"But only thirty-eight out of the hundred and [illegible] graduated," said his visitor. "[illegible] less than our class had."

"Not a few," said the general, "who had to leave school because of a failure to keep up with the class, have since taken commanding positions in life, and would probably have succeeded in the army if they had only got into it."

I understand that the disasters into which Ferdinand Ward led the family have proved less destructive than at first anticipated, and that the general will keep considerable of his property. The boys are pretty badly off though, and one of them intends to go to South America next winter to lend commerce to the United States."

A Dog Desperado

Concord Monitor

A dog belonging to B—s which was a great favorite of theirs, and regarded as of thoroughly unapproachable training, was charged by some of the neighbors with worrying sheep at night. The family rebutted the charge on the ground that the dog was fastened into their kitchen at night. The farmers, however, persisted that they knew the dog well. When this was urged so strongly as to make it imperative on the B—s to take some further steps one of the daughters volunteered to sleep in the kitchen and watch the dog's behavior. When they retired up the young lady's bed the dog seemed very restless and strange, but by and by he settled down and was silent. A little after midnight he got up, came to the bed and sniffed about it until he had satisfied himself that the lady was not awake. Then he leaped into the window, lifted the catch of the shutters and opened them. Then he undid the latch of the window which he opened, and then disappeared. After a long interval he came back, closed and fastened the windows and shutters and finished by licking his own feet, and the marks which he had left by springing on the floor. To the terror of the seeming sleeper he now came and closely scrutinized her but she kept still, and he at last crept off to his own bed. As soon as she heard the servants stirring, the lady rose softly and slipped through the door. But the guilty dog had marked her. He sprang up and made a dash at her with most undisguised fury, for he saw that his secret was discovered and his character blasted by one whom he now regarded as a baleful spy. Fortunately, she got the door shut in time, and at once alarmed the house. But the dog was now so furious that no one dared go into the kitchen and at last a gun was brought, pointed through the aperture, and he was shot dead.

Can consumption be cured? Yes. One man only discovered the laws of gravitation. One man only discovered the virtue of vaccination. And one man after years of study and reflection has discovered the cure for consumption. Dr Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is the specific. Send two letter stamps and get Dr Pierce's pamphlet treatise on consumption. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N Y.

POSTAL TELEGRAPHY.

Some Interesting Facts About the Present Government System in England

The Cost of the Plant to the Government. Increased Use of the Wires by the People, Etc

Cor. of the Chicago Journal

THE ENGLISH SYSTEM

WASHINGTON, Nov 6.—The state department has received some valuable information from its consular representative at Bristol, England, regarding the government telegraph system of England and its workings. This is especially interesting just now in view of the prospective effort at the coming session of congress for the adoption of a governmental system of that character in this country. The report begins by detailing the opposition offered to the adoption of the system and the purchase of private lines which are striking in their similarity to the objections which have been urged in this country.

THE SAME OPPOSING ARGUMENTS

The opponents of the measure were, as they are here at the present moment, chiefly the telegraph companies, which urged that the appropriation of their property, just as they had succeeded in establishing it and making it profitable, was a great outrage. They also claimed that the government would not foster inventions and research and the growth of the system and electrical science as private companies would; that there was danger of the system being prostituted to political purposes, and that secrecy would be impossible.

ALL DOUBTS DISPELLED

The result of the fourteen years' trial of the system has been to dispel all doubts in favor of its value, even in the minds of those who had so rigorously opposed it in the first place. The bill for its purchase did not compel the sale of all lines, in so many words, but was so shaped that it resulted in the sale by all the companies. It allowed to each the highest quoted price that their stock had brought in the market on any day during the year the purchase took place (1868), and added to that the estimated profit for a term of twenty years, making a liberal allowance for the prospective growth of business and the profits. The result was that the government paid

AN ENORMOUSLY HIGH FIGURE

for the lines then in existence, the average rate paid being $4,000 per mile, while the 18,000 miles of wire owned by France at that time cost her but $66.77 per mile, or only about one-sixth as much. The amount paid for the telegraph lines then in existence in the United Kingdom was over $32,000,000. The rates established were 24 cents for twenty words to any part of the United Kingdom. Where the parties addressed were not residing at the telegraph office, the telegrams were to be sent by wire as near as possible and then forwarded by mail or special messenger, as ordered by sender, the cost for messenger being 12 cents per mile, there being no extra charge for mail transportation. The secrecy of the telegraph was kept inviolate by a law inflicting a severe punishment—a year or more in prison—for revealing the contents of any message.

ITS ADVANTAGES

As to the result, the report says: "The advantages derived by the people were commensurate with the cost. The telegraph offices were more than doubled in number during the first year of government control, and have since been opened promptly in every place where the public convenience has required it. Large additions were immediately made to the mileage and to the stock of appliances and the natural result of the increased facilities and the cheap rates was a largely increased use of the telegraph. During the last year the companies had the wires the number of messages was 6,000,000, and the average annual increase during their control 15 per cent. The population of the United Kingdom has increased since the transfer of 1870 15 per cent while in that time the number of telegrams have increased from 6,000,000 to [illegible],000, or over 500 per cent. At the average rate under the companies the increase would have been at about half this rate. In 1871 an average of twenty-seven letters was delivered to each inhabitant in the United Kingdom against thirty-six in 1882. In 1871 one-third of a telegram was transmitted for each inhabitant against eight ninths of one in 1882. So we see that while the proportion of letters has increased one-third the proportion of telegrams has increased one and two-thirds or five times as much. The government telegraph has not only been

SELF SUPPORTING

since its inception but has justified every claim in its favor made even by its most enthusiastic advocate. It extends where no private lines it could not be expected to extend. It is less under the management than it would be under many. It supplies more appliances for the same work than a private company and is more prompt, and lastly it gives all these advantages for less money than could be hoped for under other ownership than that of the state. The arguments and predictions of the opponents of the project came early to grief. The liberal payment of the government disposed of the cry of confiscation and unjust interference. It has never been even whispered that the telegraphs have been used for political purposes. The people look with surprise on a time when the claim was made that companies could be intrusted better than the state with the secrets of the wires. The engineers of the department in control of the telegraph have kept in the forefront of electrical science and every new instrument or appliance has been adopted as it appeared. Indeed [illegible]

PUBLIC CONVENIENCE

Rather than dividends before their eyes, they have been more ready than a private company to change expensive implements for better ones. The press is on a better footing than ever before. The provincial papers frequently and regularly obtain from one of the two great news organizations offers of reports of some special thing at $5 a column. This includes telegraphing and all and I believe is cheaper than anywhere in the world, though I do not speak from the book. The press outside of London is a unit in favor of government control and the opposition there simply springs from the loss of their old preeminence as news monopolizers, which they held through costly special telegrams now just as accessible to every provincial sheet as to them.

We turn now to the United States. The greater the distance the greater the means of the telegraph, the fewer the other means of communication the more constant the employment of the wire. Under these two principles we should expect to find there a far more general use of the telegraph than in the United Kingdom, but instead of this we find in 1881 a difference of only three millions in the number of messages, with a difference in population of 20,000,000 and an incalculably greater field, with conditions far more favorable. And why is not the telegraph more largely used in the United States? Clearly because facilities are lacking and rates are high. And clearly they are as they are because the income has been used for dividends on unduly swelled capital rather than for building lines, putting in offices and reducing rates. And clearly the only remedy is in government control."

NEW ISLANDS.

London Standard

Geographers complain that soon there will be no more worlds for them to conquer and the Danes have ever since the loss of the duchies, looked forward with doleful forebodings to the time when their country will be still further shorn of its fair proportions. Nature is, however, bountiful and now, by throwing up a new island off the shores of Iceland, it has added in an appreciable degree to the territories of King Christian, and to the regions which still await the explorations of the traveler. It is true that the new land is only a volcanic cone, and as it was the result of subterranean fire may, like so many of its predecessors born of the throes of mother earth, sink again into the ocean from whence it sprang. At various times, especially after some severe disturbance of Hekla, similar islets have for a brief period shown themselves above the waves, but generally, with the exception of Nyoe which was thrown up last century, have been worn away by the action of the surf before geologists could accurately examine the volcanic scoriæ and ashes of which they were composed. In 1811 Captain Tillard of H. M. S. Sabrina witnessed such an islet arise during a volcanic outburst in the Azores, and proudly named it after his ship. But when he returned a few weeks later to survey and annex his acquisition not a trace of Sabrina island was visible. The sea had reclaimed it. In the volcanic region of the Mediterranean several similar births of land have been recorded by ancient and modern writers. But the most notorious of them was Graham Island, which arose in the year 1831, some thirty miles off the coast of Sicily. For a few weeks much ink was shed over it, and at one time it was feared that gunpowder would be burnt in the assertion of the angry claims which were made for this wretched 200 yards of Etnaic cinders. The names of Sciacca, Julia, Hotham, Graham and Corrao were successively given to it by fiery mariners who cruised round it ready to land and hoist their countries' flags the moment the scoriæ cooled. But [illegible] was [illegible] islet vanished and so settled the dispute in its own summary way. After the [illegible] [illegible] 1866 [illegible] islands appeared [illegible] lost [illegible] unknown [illegible] reach the shore of Alaska. [illegible] because of the formation of these rocks in the ocean. But in 1871 Captains Tuz[illegible] and Mack discovered to the north of Nova Zembla a group of islets just above the sea, on the very spot where in 1594 William Barentz had found soundings. On the two largest, which were named Brown and Helix islands, tropical fruits were picked up, tossed thither by the northern extension of the gulf stream. Hence the group was named the Gulf Stream islands, and as the land in this portion of the polar basin is undergoing a slow secular elevation, just as in other places it is sinking, in the course of a century or two the Arctic navigator may find in this direction something worthy of a flag and an entry on his chart.

RARE COINS AND THEIR VALUES

New York Times

Some interesting facts concerning the value of rare United States coins are found in a catalogue issued by a Philadelphia numismatist. A United States silver dollar of 1804 heads the list as exceedingly rare. It is valued at $300. The obverse has a portrait of a woman with head thrown back in a strained and awkward position and long curling hair hanging down below the shoulders. Over the head is the word "Liberty" and below the head is the date 1804. Between the word and the date are 13 stars, 7 back of the head and 6 opposite the face. The reverse of the coin bears the United States shield and the words "United States of America." The Carolina elephant copper, a token issued 1694, is very rare and is valued at $150. On the obverse is a crudely drawn figure of an elephant, and on the reverse the inscription, "God preserve Carolina and the Lords Proprietors 1694." The Sommer Island shilling, a brass coin struck about 1613, is said to be the first coin ever issued in America. The obverse has a figure of a wild boar, surrounded by the words "Sommer Island." Over the animal are the numerals "XII." The reverse has a picture of an ancient ship, or rather two of them, four masts, with sails set, being visible. There is a sixpence of the same coinage, the only difference being that VI is substituted for XII. Only three of these shillings and one sixpence are known to exist. Each is valued at $100.

The "Immune Columbia" Nova Constellatio, issued in 1783, is very rare, and is worth from $50 to $100 according to condition. Upon one side is an eye surrounded by a circle, from which shoot out rays. Around this are thirteen stars and outside of the stars are the words "Nova Constellatio." Upon the other side is a figure of Justice, the words "Immune Columbia," and the date. Another coin valued at $100 is what is known as the naked Washington bust cent, dated 1792. The obverse bears a medallion of some person looking more like one of the Roman emperors than like the father of his country. A satisfied smirk upon this gentleman's face can be explained only by the fact that his curly hair is tied with a bit of ribbon, the ends of which hang down his back. The inscription is "Washington, President, 1792." The national emblem ornaments the reverse, six stars clustering around the eagle's head. The word cent is placed above it. A "Washington piece," the value of which does not appear in the coin, is valued at $100 when of silver and $50 when of copper. The portrait of Washington, who on this coin is represented as looking to the left, is fair. Except the portrait, the design of the obverse is the same as on the one last described. The reverse has the national emblem, above which are twelve stars. In the eagle's beak is a scroll bearing the words "Unum E Pluribus." The date is 1792.

The first silver coins struck in America were the New England shilling, sixpence and threepence, issued about 1652. The specimens of these illustrated in the catalogue are perfectly plain except for the letters "NE" on the obverse and Roman numerals indicating the value upon the reverse. The value of each coin now is $50. The Granby or Higley coppers, thought to be the first American copper coins, were made by John Higley of Granby, Conn, from 1737 to 1739. Upon the obverse is the figure of a deer surrounded by the cheerful invitation, "Value me as you please." The reverse bears a curious emblem, three curious designs resembling mallets, the heads of which are surmounted by crowns and the crowns by crosses. Around the circle are the words "I am good copper," a third, three masses of little circles and a date—1737. [illegible] coins are valued at $50 each. Only four pieces of Brasher's Doubloon, a gold coin issued 1787, are known to exist and these are worth [illegible]. The inscription around the circle of the obverse is "Nova Eboraca Columbia Excelsior." Within the circle is a [illegible] rising sun peering over [illegible] hills. On the foreground is the word "Brasher." Another valuable coin is the New Jersey copper, of which there were several varieties. They were coined under authority given Walter Mould, Albion Cox and Thomas Goadsby and they bring prices ranging from $1 to $10. The general design of the obverse is a horse's head [illegible], underneath which is a plow, the center of which is [illegible], surrounding this are the words "Nova Cæsarea." [illegible] "E Pluribus Unum." The most valuable of this set has a head of Washington on the obverse instead of the [illegible].

"The Immune Columbia" copper, issued in 1785, has a figure of an archer [illegible] words "Immunis Columbia" [illegible] and thirteen stars surrounded by rays [illegible] inscription "Confederatio 1785" on the reverse. It is valued at $50. The Washington cent, issued in 1783 is worth $10 and the half dollar of the same [illegible]. Although the Pine Tree shillings were coined thirty years [illegible] bear the same date, namely, 1652, sixpences and threes and two penny pieces of this style were also issued. The shillings are worth from $2.50 to $8. "Oak tree" shillings are worth $2.50 to $7. The United States cent, a coin believed to have been made in England in 1783, and sent to this country, has on the obverse a simple monogram composed of the letters U. S. A., and on the reverse thirteen parallel ridges or bars. A good specimen of this coin is worth [illegible] or $1. Specimens of the early Maryland money, issued under the proprietorship of Mary and of Lord Baltimore are exceedingly rare. The coins were made of silver, and included shillings, sixpences and groats. Good specimens are worth $40. The excelsior coppers of New York have on the obverse the state coat of arms and on the reverse the national emblem, "E Pluribus Unum," and the date 1787. Good pieces are worth $20. The New York Washington cent was a copper coin issued in 1786 and good specimens are now worth $10. Upon the obverse is a head of the first president, surrounded by the words "Non Vi Virtute Vici." The reverse has a figure of Justice [illegible] and the inscription "Neo Eboracus [illegible]."

The first United States tradesmen's token so far as known, was issued by the Motts of this city, in 1789. The obverse has a clock, and the reverse an American eagle. The inscriptions are, naturally, an advertisement of the wares which the Motts, who were jewelers, had to offer. Specimens of this token are valued at $1.50.

Of the gold eagles issued by the United States that of 1796 is the most valuable. An uncirculated specimen of that date is worth $23. Uncirculated specimens of the gold half-eagle of 1815 are worth $100 while those of 1821 and 1832 are worth $25 each. The gold quarter eagle of 1796 is valued at $17.50 if uncirculated. Good specimens of the silver dollar of 1794 and 1795 are rated at $5 each. A proof specimen of the "Gobrecht" silver dollar of 1836 brings $30 and of 1838 and 1839 $15 each. Uncirculated silver dollars issued in 1851 and 1852 are worth $48. A proof specimen of the [illegible] silver [illegible] is the standard dollar in which the eagle has eight feathers in its tail [illegible] $50. Proof of trade dollars from 1873 to 1883 inclusive are worth $3. Silver half dollars of 1794 in good condition bring $15. A good silver quarter of 1827 is valued at $75, one of 1853 at $70 and one of 1796 at $25. Uncirculated quarters of 1804, 1823, and 1828 are worth $100 and upward. A silver dime of 1802 is rated at $20, and one of 1797 at $12.50. An uncirculated half dime of 1846 is valued at $15 and one of 1795 at [illegible]. The most remarkable three-cent piece is that of 1853, the price being $2. "Nickels" of 1867 are also worth [illegible] and proofs of the three-cent nickel of 1877, $2.25. A proof of the copper two-cent piece of 1873 brings $3 and one of the nickel cent of 1856 $4. A fine specimen of the copper cent of 1793, which has the liberty cap, is worth $20, and one of the same date with the chain $15. A good half-cent of 1796 is worth $6 while one of 1797 is rated at $4.

A Chinese general reports a great victory to the emperor: "Sire, we have pulverized these audacious barbarians—pulverized them so completely that I am unable to lay the smallest mite of their remains at your imperial majesty's feet."

Keep the Gums Healthy

If you want a sweet mouth and breath [illegible]. If the gums become spongy they lose their power to hold the teeth. The use of SOZODONT is indispensable because it removes the tartar which separates teeth and gums.

POCAHONTAS

The Romantic Story of her Love for Smith and her Disappointment. Character of the Indian Maid on Her Religious Content and her Marriage with Rolfe. Her Death

In 1616 John Rolfe and Pocahontas went to England taking several Indians with them. Here Rolfe well nigh got into trouble over his marriage. The intelligent King James—the same who wanted his minister to procure him a flying squirrel because he was so well affected to such toys—took it into his head that Rolfe, a private gentleman, by marrying into the imperial family of Powhatan had committed high treason. His counselors succeeded with difficulty in showing him how farfetched the notion was. The Lady Rebecca, as Pocahontas was generally called in England, received considerable attention.

"In a little while, however, Pocahontas seems to have been neglected. The novelty wore off. After the first week of her visit she was no longer spoken of as the wife of Rolfe, at all. Smith relates the story of a singular interview which he had with her. After a modest salutation, she without a word, turned her back to him and passionately buried her face in her hands.

HER REPROACHES

"At length she broke forth with pathetic reproaches, recalling the old times at the colony and her sacrifices for the English, how he had called Powhatan 'father' when he was a stranger in a strange land, yet, now that their positions were reversed he neglected her and objected to her calling him father. She said that after his departure the English always told her he was dead, yet Powhatan had commanded those of her people that were with her to search for Smith and find out whether he was living, 'because your countrymen will lie much.' The reason of her conduct is obscure. Many have thought that Rolfe told her Smith was dead, because she was resolved not to marry any one as long as he was alive. It is not impossible that she had loved him, and was deeply grieved to find out the trick that had been played upon her. More likely she was homesick and grieved to find the English no longer paid her any attentions and was only sensitive to Smith's neglect in not visiting her earlier and renewing their old acquaintance.

TOCOMOCO

"Among the Indians who accompanied Pocahontas was Tocomoco, her brother-in-law, who was sent by Powhatan to take the number of people in England, and bring an account of their strength and resources. When he arrived at Plymouth he got a long stick and began to cut a notch for every person he met. But he soon became weary of the endless task and threw away the stick. When he was asked by Powhatan on his return how many Englishmen there were, he said 'Count the stars in the sky, the leaves on the trees, the sands on the seashore for such is the number of the people of England.' This same savage accidentally met Captain Smith in London, where their old acquaintance was renewed. He at once begged Smith to show him his God, his king, his queen, his prince, about whom Smith had told so much. Smith put him off the best he could about his God, but told him he had already seen the king, and the others he could see when he liked.

DEATH OF POCAHONTAS

"The Indian stoutly denied having seen the king, James not coming up to his notion of the ruler of such a people. When convinced that he had already seen the king, he said, with a melancholy countenance, 'You gave Powhatan a white dog which he fed as himself, but your king has given me nothing—not a mouthful nor a present. I am better than your white dog.'"

In May, 1617, Rolfe, who had been appointed secretary of Virginia, with his wife and child prepared to return to America. They were on board their ship, which was detained a few days in the Thames by contrary winds. During this delay the lovely Pocahontas was taken ill and after an illness of a few days died in a strange land.

Thus closes the brightest and loveliest romance to be found in our literature. Amid darkness, barbarism and savagery bloomed the rare and delicate nature of Pocahontas, a wild rose in the rocky cleft of black precipices and gloomy mountains. She seemed born for a different sphere than that in which she was placed. The brutality of her people was wholly absent from her gifted nature. Her character took naturally to the civilization which she so little understood. [illegible] that she lived civilly and lovingly with her husband. From the first she had no fear of the English, going freely to the fort and on shipboard. [illegible] she was their friend, supplying them with provisions, [illegible] her father, and [illegible] half of the strangers. [illegible] Her early death [illegible] understand more [illegible] fully the difference between her people and the [illegible] heart. And as for the history [illegible] years.

FACTS ABOUT FARO

Origin and Early History of the Fascinating Game — [illegible]

[illegible]

"Have you any idea how and when the game of faro was invented?" asked [illegible] a few days ago while talking with Charles Dunn, the well known gambler.

"Well, that is a question," replied Dunn, crossing his legs with [illegible] supreme comfort and lighting another cigar. "Faro, my boy, dates back to the inventors of almost all the games. [illegible] it was invented, I have heard, by the Pharaohs after the [illegible] tired of playing chess and backgammon and all the other innocent little games which brought them so much enjoyment. But the new invention was the ruination of the Pharaohs, for they gambled so much that the shepherd kings went for them and seized them as we say now, and faro was temporarily forgotten. The [illegible] revived it and then it crossed over into Italy, where mosaics in the ruins of Pompeii have been found representing two players deeply absorbed in the primitive game. No, I'm not joking. I never joke about any such serious matter as faro. But, honestly, no one knows when the game was really invented. It is one of those things which partook of the nature of Topsy—'just growed.'

The earliest record we have of the game is at the thirteenth century, when it had assumed considerable popularity in Italy and France. I am inclined to believe that it is of Italian origin. From the Italian word [illegible], which is used in the game now, [illegible] means [illegible]. The Italian [illegible]. To make a bet [illegible] a player was required to bend one corner of the preferred card. It was always right to withdraw a bet after the time when he had won his first stake, but previously [illegible] he had to let his money remain. At that time there were no layouts. Every player had his own pack and made his bets on the cards he held himself. When he won he simply showed his card to the dealer, and he was paid. A century ago no box was used. The dealer dealt out of his hands, and so ran a great chance of showing most of the cards. The box is a great protection against the inquisitive, and is really the only protection the player has against any possible manipulation on the part of the dealer. If faro was dealt out of hand, as it was in former times, there would be a decided number of [illegible] in this [illegible] city.

It is hard to say when faro was introduced into this country. The probabilities are that it was played in England long before any one ever dreamed of colonizing the new world. We know that it was played in Virginia long before the revolution. The old planters were not chary about betting their slaves on the turn of a card, but the influence of the Puritanical [illegible] which kept faro out of New England. The game was played at that time without a box. The players chose their cards from their own decks, and had ample opportunity to manipulate it as they pleased. They got no benefit from a split—that is, when two cards of a like denomination are turned up and the stakes are equally divided between the player and the bank. They didn't even have the advantage of a 'cue box' to check off the cards which had been dealt. Of course, there was rash betting in consequence, and an inordinate [illegible] was common on the part of the backers of the players, and you may be sure both took advantage of their chances to the best of their ability."

"Have there been any recent changes in the game?"

"I should think so. And they all have had a tendency to make the game much faster than it was originally. Thirty years ago I remember that it was the rule that if a man put a bet down on the table he was compelled to leave it there until it had lost or won its equivalent. Now he is able to change his bets as many times as he chooses. At that time when a man sat down at a faro table he sat down only to bet to win. Now he can bet either to win or to lose. At that time there wasn't any such a thing as a copper—now a man can copper the ace and bet that it will lose and still win on a losing card. Then there is considerable difference in the way faro is played in the west. If a man puts his chips at the corner of the king heading to the deuce in this city the bet takes in the king and the deuce only, but out west such a placing of chips would mean the king, queen, ace and deuce. Checks have only been used during the last fifty years. Previous to the more checks which represent so much money, coin was used, and oftentimes the faro table would be strewn with gold and silver as the game went on. The first time faro was played publicly in New York was in 1827. It increased to an alarming extent until 1835, before the great fire, when that calamity left the city almost without money. The distress of the following two or three years almost killed the game, but, as business revived and money again became plenty faro arose from the ashes, as it were, and resumed its sway. In about 1840 the legislature passed a bill declaring faro to be illegal gambling, and thenceforth whenever a man wanted to 'buck the tiger' he had to do it on the sly. Virginia took action forbidding the game in the last century. In 1760 she passed a law requiring the subjects of the king to refrain from playing the game of faro. The penalties for breaking this old law were very severe, including heavy fines and a long term of imprisonment."

RIDING THE GOAT

The Initiatory Ceremonies of Oddfellowship Described in a Court of Justice

Toronto Mail

A unique case was tried before Mr. Justice Galt at Whitby, a small village twenty miles east of this city. Richard Kinver, a chair maker, brought suit against the Phœnix lodge of Odd Fellows of Whitby for injuries received at the hands of members of the lodge while he was being initiated into the mysteries of the order. The case is the first of the kind ever brought before a court of justice in this country, and has excited a great deal of interest. The court room to-day was crowded with members of Phœnix lodge and curious outsiders, anxious to earn something of the secrets of the brotherhood. The plaintiff appeared in court, leaning on crutches. He was badly bruised about the head and body, and appeared to be suffering severe pain. On the witness stand he told the story of events on the night of his initiation. He was met, he said, by a committee of the Odd Fellows lodge, who first blindfolded him by drawing a black cap down over his face, so that he could not see the slightest thing and then led him into the lodge room.

His entry was the signal for shouts of derision from the members present. He had hardly got inside the room when he was forcibly seized from either side and whirled rapidly round till he had become so dizzy that he had lost all idea of his surroundings. Then a chain was fastened about his body and he was dragged roughly about the room, the cap still being down over his head. When the brethren had tired of yanking him about at the end of the chain he was brought to a standing, while a mysterious jargon was gone through. Suddenly the candidate received a rough push from some one behind, which threw him over on his face. His feet tripped over something and he fell headlong on the floor, striking and falling upon a stool which cut a deep gash in his head. He was stunned by the fall. He was just conscious enough to hear some one ask in a deep voice, "Brethren shall we have mercy?" and some one else replied "Have mercy." Then he was lifted up off the floor by the chain, and was led about the room for awhile, with the cap still on, until he had somewhat recovered from the effects of the fall. His initiation was not concluded owing to his inability to endure more. Since then the witness stated that he had been unable to support his family by working at his trade. Physicians whom he had consulted said that his injuries would trouble him for several years and that he might never get over them. The defendant Odd Fellows admit the truth of Kinver's testimony regarding his experience in the lodge room. They said it was the custom of the lodge to lead the candidates for initiation around with a view to bewildering or fatiguing them so that when the [illegible] they could not find the door by which they entered. There is no intention of harming the candidates, and the initiation is not rough [illegible]. The constitution of the order requires that the candidates shall be sound in health. The plaintiff knew this, and procured his initiation by fraudulent representations or concealment regarding his health. Medical men testified that Kinver had contracted rheumatism from which he might [illegible]. The case was adjourned to the high court at Toronto.

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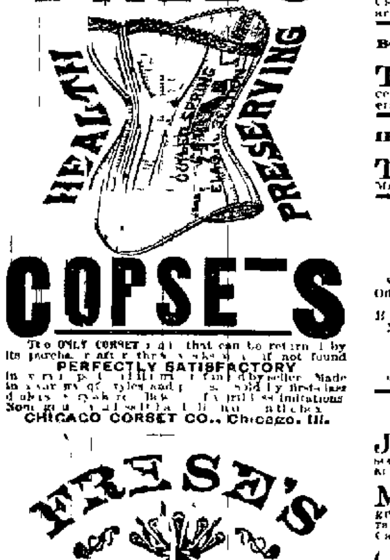

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[illegible] 1884.
SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE, SUBJECT to the usual conditions, will be received [illegible] [illegible]
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U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICE—ADMIRALTY. In re the Albina No 2. United States of America, District of Oregon, ss. Whereas a libel hath been filed in the district court of the United States for the district of Oregon on the 28th day of October 1884 by Messrs John Catlin and H B Nicholas proctors on behalf of Louis Nicolai and Theodore Nicolai, carpenters, under the firm name of Nicolai & Bro against the steam ferryboat called the "Albina No 2," her tackle etc, in a cause of contract, civil and maritime and praying the usual process and monition of the court that all persons interested in the said vessel her tackle apparel machinery and furniture may be cited to appear and answer the premises and all due proceedings being had that the same may be decreed to be sold and the proceeds thereof be distributed according to law. Therefore in pursuance of the said monition under the seal of said court to me directed and delivered on the 28th day of October 1884 I do hereby give notice generally unto all persons having or pretending to have any right title or interest in the said vessel called the Albina No 2, her boats tackle apparel machinery and furniture to appear before the said court, at the city of Portland in said district on Monday the 1st day of December 1884 if it be a court day or else on the next court day thereafter, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day then and there to answer the said libel and to make known their allegations in that behalf.
Dated at Portland in said district, the 6th day of November, 1884.
PENUMBRA KELLY,
U S Marshal for the District of Oregon.
JOHN CATLIN and H B NICHOLAS,
Proctors for libellants.
6n15

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The Oregonian.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 15, 1884

TIME FOR AN END OF IT

Immediately after the election THE OREGONIAN saw that Cleveland had a plurality in New York, and readers will bear in mind that it has had no faith in assertions of the party. Newspapers desire to publish facts; they use ordinary diligence and expend much money in getting at facts, and when the *Sun*, *Herald* and other journals found that Cleveland had a plurality in New York, and agreed substantially as to the amount of the plurality, there was no room for doubt. There has been no sense in the action of the republican committee. All this time it has only been monkeying and making faces. Two days after the election it was sufficiently clear that Blaine was beaten. As soon as this was apparent, THE OREGONIAN stated plainly that, though it had desired another result, it saw no reason to doubt that the election had gone against Blaine, nor could it find any warrant to support the claim of the republican committee to the contrary. No newspaper worth the name is willing to make a fool of itself by trying to maintain a claim in opposition to facts. It was nothing less than insanity to nominate Blaine. It has been nothing less than idiocy to claim his election after his defeat. Let us have some judgment in the management of the republican party hereafter, keep down the uproarious bumpkins who want "brilliant" and "magnetic" candidates and who cry out against every man of solid reputation and substantial character as "an old fogy" or "an iceberg," and see if the exercise of good sense will not once more bring the republican party to the front as an instrument of good government. Let us hope that there have now been "fireworks" enough to satisfy the "enthusiastic masses" of the party. Now let us have, as formerly, a course of action that will satisfy the sober judgment of the country. No more glitter and tinsel, no more in rage, no more magnetism, no more electrical phenomena, but a policy suited to the plain judgment of sober-minded people. In this policy heretofore the republican party has been invincible. In its departure from it it has met with defeat. In its return to it lies its only hope of future success. The first thing for it to do is to give up idle hopes of an election which it foolishly threw away in its nominations, get down out of the pictured clouds of a vain imagination, and plant itself on the solid ground of truth and common sense. The Blaine episode is over. It was a spree which the roustabouts of the republican party were determined to have. Had they hurt themselves only, small would be the regret.

A MINOR ISSUE

THE OREGONIAN has been criticised for saying that the tariff was only a minor issue, if any issue at all, in the presidential campaign. It has shown from the platforms adopted by every republican national convention that the party had never committed itself to the idea of protection for the sake of protection, as some individuals in the party have done, and that therefore its course in dealing with the question was entirely consistent with party loyalty. By indiscriminating persons the country is divided into two classes, protectionists and free traders. But very few Americans in fact favor absolute free trade. That is impracticable for the United States for a long time to come. There are many Americans, however, who want reform of the high war tariff which imposes upon the country a tax of a hundred millions annually in excess of the needs of the government. The reduction of the tariff to the extent of the surplus is, indeed, so far as it goes, a step toward free trade. But that is no reason why the revenue reformers should be called free traders. The number of revenue reformers in the democratic party is doubtless much larger than in the republican party. But in the democratic conventions which were held in all the states during the past summer there were only two or three unimportant instances where any free trade or anti-tariff tendency was exhibited. No state demanded the immediate repeal or even the gradual extinguishment of the import duties. The most that can be honestly said about their position, as stated in their national and state platforms, is that the democrats are substantially united in opposition to the collection by the government of more revenue than is needed to defray its expenses. The incidental protectionists and anti-protectionists agree that excessive taxation is unconstitutional and that a large treasury surplus is dangerous. This is the position of a large proportion, probably a majority of the republicans. Many republicans have admitted this in their appeals to voters in the last campaign. Admitting that the tariff must be reformed, they have based their appeal upon the fact that it would be better for the country to have the reforms made by the friends of the law rather than by its enemies.

But so long as the republicans have the senate the democratic party could not introduce any radical changes in the revenue laws if they desired, except as they were assisted by republicans. There is no reason why any sheep farmer or manufacturer should suspend business. Even Senator Morrill of Vermont voted for the reduction in the tax on imported wool two years ago, and [illegible] in the election of Governor [illegible] defended his vote before a constituency who are to a considerable extent pecuniarily interested in the subject. Neither should the laboring classes who have lent the main support of the high taxation, because they were told and believed that it was intended especially to protect them from competition with the pauper labor of Europe, become entirely despondent. On the other hand they should take courage from the fact that during the present period of depression the workmen employed in the most highly protected industries are suffering more than any others from want of employment or reduction of wages. It is only a few months since glass workers, whose products have eighty per cent protection, were compelled to strike to prevent a reduction of their wages.

A WELCOME FINALITY

One of the most gratifying results of the election is the final defeat of Benjamin F. Butler as a popular and political leader. He is on the verge of three-score and ten, and his last chance is gone. He is now fully exposed to his blindest admirer [illegible] would be no possibility for him to impose upon the people again. He has betrayed his [illegible] body of constituents, after having deserted the party to which he had but recently asserted his loyalty, and has reached the close of his political career despised by his former associates in both parties, with no trace of statesmanship and no record of honor on which he can rest. It is easy to say that he might, by adhering to the democratic party, have given it such support as to have made himself strong in the councils of the incoming administration, but to say this is to overlook the cardinal fact in his life. He has never been capable of doing unselfish work for another candidate, or for the sake of a party, or for the good of the country. It was not possible for him to obliterate the motives which have always governed him. His talk of devotion to the cause of the poor man has always been mere pretense, a cover for his ambition, and a cleverly concocted plan of turning the poverty of the poor to his own account. The people whom he has pretended to serve are now satisfied that the object of all his efforts was himself and that if they had been able to place him in power, he would never have done more for them practically than he has done for the operatives of his own cotton mill. The people will again be imposed upon by other demagogues, but it will be a long time before another of such colossal proportions is developed in American politics.

The cabinet makers are already at work. Senator Beck of Kentucky presents the following: Thurman of Ohio for secretary of state, McDonald of Indiana attorney general, a New Yorker for secretary of the treasury, ex-Congressman Eppa Hunton of Virginia for secretary of the navy; General George B. McClellan for secretary of war; and Reagan of Texas, ex-postmaster general of the southern confederacy, for postmaster general.

MOVEMENTS ACROSS PARTY LINES

In the late election many voters [illegible] republicans passed over to the democratic party and democrats passed over to the republican party. This was particularly the case in New York, but it was observed in all parts of the country—in the north, of course, in the northern states, for the south is "solid" on the meridian of the old conflict, and will remain so. The much-talked-of "Irish defection" from the democratic party was not a thing of the imagination. It was a reality. The Boston *Advertiser* asserts that more than 4000 Irishmen of that city, hitherto democrats, openly declared for the republican candidates and voted for them, and besides these there were large numbers who had been regarded as still loyal to the democratic party, but who voted against it. The same thing was witnessed in the towns and cities of Connecticut, of New Jersey, of Pennsylvania, of Illinois, of California, of Oregon. Among the working classes in general, without reference to nationality, the same movement was manifest. It was most conspicuous in New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Jersey, where it was strong enough to replace the tens of thousands of "independents" who went over to the democratic candidates. Of these last a small estimate of the number in New York is [illegible]. The independent organs claim that the number was not less than 15,000, which was probably an exaggeration, but the closeness of the vote shows that the number, whatever it was, was fully made up by accessions to the republicans from the democratic ranks. The prohibition vote, then, was the unknown quantity, and it accounts for the republican loss.

And it is not improbable that the "independents" have gone out of the republican party to stay. It is not improbable that the movement of former democrats into the republican ranks will be a permanent accession. In fact the movement on either side may only have begun. It is particularly noticeable that the republican party, through the departure of the so-called independents, has lost the class whose presence in it always repelled the great body of the working people of the country. These self-styled independents claim to be "the better class." They have no affiliation with the great masses. They pretend to "thought" and "culture," and hold themselves at a height above the ordinary mortals of this work-a-day world. Journals like the New York *Times*, the *Evening Post* and *Harper's Weekly* are the organs and exponents of this "better class," and hitherto they have repelled from the republican party thousands who, but for them, would have been associated with it. Now they are gone, and their going has left room into which a far greater number of people who make fewer pretensions but certainly have more honest motives, will push their way. The exchange of a lot of these superb and sumptuous gentlemen for a body of men who represent the worth of average American citizenship cannot be a bad thing for the republican party, which has had too many stock jobbers, upstart speculators, men who live by their wits at the expense of others, professional pretenders whose assumed merit is the [illegible] of superficial culture and fine dress. They have gone over to the democratic party to advise it and to "run" it, and they will crowd other people out of it fast enough. It is on this state of facts that the New York *Sun* says there never was a party that gained at once such a body of earnest and valuable material from the very [illegible] and sinew of the country as the republican party has gained this year.

And the movement has but fairly begun. It will be accelerated by the arrogance of the "independents." The New York *Times* notifies that the movement into the democratic party of the "good people" whom it represents is followed by the departure from it of large numbers whom it denounces as low and vile. They are low and vile only because they did not vote as the "better class" desired. Hereafter, when *Harper's Weekly* caricatures the Irishman, making him appear hideous, and insulting at once his country and his religion, the republican party will not be the sufferer by it. When democratic managers exclaim in great glee that they are glad to get the "better class of republicans" in exchange for "the Irish and other rabble," they are not helping their party for future contests.

It is said, too, that "the best element of the republican party went over to the democrats, and the worst element of the democratic party went over to the republicans." Is this fair? Is it just? Is it true? Do soft hands and faultless apparel place a stock jobber or tradesman in the best class, and hard hands and working dress place a hod carrier or factory operative in the worst? What this country most needs is deliverance from the self-styled "better class"—which includes the rich criminal class—whose members are all supremely selfish and for the most part thoroughly dishonest. Owing to its great strength the republican party managed for a long time to carry a good many of them, but their presence repelled multitudes of honest men. Now that they have gone over to the democratic party they will drive multitudes of honest people out of it, and will soon ride it to death. The republican party was founded on the "mudsill" and the "greasy mechanic," but lately it has had in it too many of the proud and dainty gentlemen, who, like the old slave masters, despise labor and think a man low and vile if he pursues a laborer's occupation.

STABILITY OF POPULAR GOVERNMENT

A leading English paper thinks it somewhat remarkable that American securities in the markets of the world have been little disturbed by the uncertainties of the presidential vote. The fact is an important proof that popular government, when well established, is regarded as the most stable government that exists. The strong common sense of the American people has been highly educated by precept and by experience. The republic is always safe.

But may we not repeat a question asked by the Chicago *Journal*, viz: Are not the necessities of parties in Great Britain really more urgent than in the United States? Gladstone's hold upon power depends on the popular vote of the country, and he may be compelled to adopt extreme and menacing measures in order to retain it. The threat to abolish the house of lords, if it shall continue to resist his policy, is in effect a threat to invoke the process of revolution for his protection.

The house of lords is the most ancient institution of the English people. It dates farther back than the crown itself. It is so deeply imbedded in the British constitution that the whole fabric of government would doubtless fall, under a successful attempt to wrench them apart. But the emergency in which Gladstone and his party are placed may impel them to accept this last resort.

Gladstone is a great statesman. He is a great orator. He is an accomplished popular leader. But he is a dreamer and an enthusiast. He seeks the most distant objects of human desire, which are not to be secured by the practical methods of politics and administration. In endeavoring to blend his dreams of perfectibility in government with sordid political measures and low party triumphs he is a constant contradiction of himself. He is a successful leader, because his theories are captivating, his arguments are plausible, his oratory is inspiring and his magnetism is contagious. But he is wrestling with a condition so full of difficulties that it can hardly be divined how he may emerge in triumph.

The steadiness of American securities, meaning, of course, government securities, is a reassurance to the country, notwithstanding the great political excitement. It has attracted the notice of foreign observers, which will aid in steadying public opinion. Securities of corporations controlled by individuals who might be affected by political reverses have fluctuated more or less as prospects changed in their favor or against them. But national securities are steady in the midst of all alarms. It is an omen of good to be hailed and welcomed.

A California exchange says "systematic effort in securing desirable immigration for our unoccupied areas is progressing in different parts of the state." The latest and largest movement was undertaken by the residents of the Sacramento valley to make known the desirability of that district. A [illegible] descriptive pamphlet has [illegible] been published [illegible] the immigration association [illegible] of land, topography, soils, climate [illegible] products, facilities for transportation [illegible] of the [illegible] northern [illegible] of the Sacramento river [illegible] line. The people of this state ought to [illegible] in a similar manner and make known with equal clearness their [illegible] advantages [illegible] immigrants.

ILL OMENS

Superstitious people attach [illegible] to the fact that both [illegible] were both nominated on Friday, and hence it was difficult for [illegible]. It is not long since in this [illegible] persons of culture would not enter upon any new enterprise on Friday, nor would sailors take a ship out of port on that day. These superstitions date back beyond the dawn of history, which [illegible] traded in the mental fears of the childhood of the world. Sir Thomas Browne taught that superstition, grafted on popular error, is the peculiar property of the common people, because, as he says, "their understandings are [illegible] for the discernment of falsities, [illegible] averting the errors of reason [illegible] the fallacies of sense, and [illegible] to rectify the error of its sensations." The ingenious and quaint Sir Thomas is, indeed, especially hard upon the populace, whom he describes as "being so illiterate in point of intellect, and their sense so uncorrected, they are further indisposed ever to attain unto truth, as commonly proceeding in those ways which have most reference unto sense, and wherein there lieth most notable and popular delusion." But as a matter of fact kings and nobles in past times have been just as superstitious as the lowest classes of people, and in our own days the impostors who traffic in a pretended spiritualism find their best customers among the rich and educated of the land. During the reign of Charles II magicians practiced as openly as physicians in England. In the matter of omens it is to be found that we are not much better than our ancestors. Those who attach any consequence to them will have the satisfaction of thinking that it was unlucky for one of the candidates to have been nominated on Friday, and that it was as much so as ever that the other got through.

The New Orleans *States* opposed the republican candidates because republicans "are responsible for the Hawaiian and Mexican treaties, that admit cane sugar duty free," while "the democracy has always sustained the duty on sugar, and always will." We trust the democrats will not always be able with the aid of republicans to sustain the duty on sugar. The planters of Louisiana have proved their utter inability to supply the American market with sugar, and have not afforded the least ground for reasonable expectation that they would ever be able to answer the demand for an article indispensable on every poor man's table. It has become conclusively evident that their industry never will amount to much, and the duty on sugar is therefore not protective, because it cannot fulfill the aim and purpose of protection. It is a vexatious and onerous tax on every breakfast table in the land. Nothing better illustrates the selfishness of protection than the demand that an oppressive tax on the food of fifty-five millions of people should be maintained for the benefit of a few sugar planters.

European powers are having a dispute with each other about their respective rights in the Congo country and are to settle them at a conference in Berlin. The exhibition of greed in recent seizures of African territory by European nations does not encourage the expectation of philanthropic decision. More than 1000 miles of sea-coast has been appropriated by England and Germany since last May, and Great Britain now holds 1300 miles of coast line south of the Sahara desert, Portugal 800 miles, Germany 750 miles, and France 600 miles. If the decision of the Congo conference is to be made in the interest of civilization on the Congo, it will probably be because the greedy desires of the European powers to be represented in Berlin are so evenly balanced that each will favor the above result in order to prevent rivals from obtaining plunder beyond its own reach.

Whatever may seem to be the sentimental injustice of the recent decision of the supreme court, to the effect that the Indian tribes of the west, so far as the question of American citizenship are concerned, are to be placed on a parallel with foreign nations, and that individual members of the tribes who have left the reservations and settled among American citizens must yet be naturalized before they can be entitled to political enfranchisement, there seems to be no good grounds for questioning the legal soundness and correctness of the decree. The simple fact is that in all the official dealings of the United States with the Indians that race has been recognized and considered as virtually an independent, sovereign people. We have purchased from them, trafficked with them, fought them and treated with them as we would with any European nation.

According to the *Sun*, it was not the independents who have been the main and efficient causes of the present political situation in New York. "It was"—says the *Sun*—"a handful of unforgiving stalwarts that did it," and adds: "They made no noise beforehand. They had no organization. They held no public meetings. They sent out no orators. They printed no documents. They said nothing until the very eve of election. But they voted. They remembered the defeat of Folger. They also remembered Mr. Blaine's assault upon Senator Conkling, and they voted so as to make the old account square. Their votes, along with those of the regular democrats and independent republicans, were effectual. Study the returns of Oneida county, where Garfield's plurality of 1910 was changed into a plurality of [illegible] for Cleveland, and you will see how it was done."

The Chicago *Tribune* is hot. It says: "Blaine's majority in Illinois falls behind that of Garfield's just about to the extent of the prohibition vote that was fooled into supporting the hypocritical scoundrel Saint John, who was working for Cleveland, and it is reported has received $30,000 of rum rebel funds for his treacherous services."

[illegible] the northern states [illegible] divided as they are divided now. Had they done so the government of the confederate states would now be in existence, with its capital at Richmond, or, possibly, occupying Washington for that purpose.

A TRUE STORY OF THE WAR

Sending Pocket Pincushions to Federal Prisoners in Libby Prison

Lippincott's Magazine

"Too Strange Not to be True," wrote Lady Fullerton, when she desired a title for her novel which should distinctly express her ideas on the subject of improbability. "Too Absurd Not to Have Happened" might be the watchword of the humorist, who knows very well that the incongruities of life are far more remarkable than anything he is likely to invent. I used to think that Cornelius O'Dowd's story of the enthusiastic old lady who sent an enormous pincushion to Garibaldi in prison was a delightful piece of nonsense that must have emanated straight from the writer's brain. I dare say now that she really did send it and a pair of silk-covered toilet bottles to match.

Some time ago I chanced in conversation to allude to one of the charities practised during the civil war by a few ladies in Philadelphia, who were in the habit of sending food and clothing to the southern prisoners at Fort Delaware. Those were days when the most simple necessaries of life had risen to an enormous value, and the shoes, stockings and flannels, to say nothing of tobacco, pickles and jellies, did cost more than it was pleasant to contemplate. Thanks to the unfailing courtesy and kindness of the federal officers, these offerings, though sent by southern sympathizers, were always safely delivered to the sick and wounded prisoners, who watched for them with a grateful eagerness that well repaid the trouble and cost. Speaking of these things, a lady who had listened with great attention now claimed for herself a similar work of mercy.

"But we used to send our boxes to our own soldiers at Libby prison," she said, with a gentle assumption of superior patriotism that I could not sufficiently admire, though [illegible] whether [illegible] to risk their [illegible] on such a [illegible] journey. "Why, I remember [illegible] how we used to [illegible] pincushions [illegible]."

"Pocket pincushions!" I repeated [illegible].

"Yes," she said, [illegible].

I answered nothing [illegible] those [illegible] prisoners [illegible] who remember them [illegible] their statements, or who [illegible] sensational photographs of gaunt and haggard skeletons that [illegible] country can perhaps appreciate the [illegible] for the pages of [illegible] book [illegible] "[illegible] place to put their pins."

In Switzerland you can send almost anything through the mails. Trunk, [illegible] sack, [illegible] bag of potatoes—it is all one to the Swiss postal authorities, as long as you pay the postage. [illegible]

Hostetter's Bitters [illegible]

[illegible] Help Wanted, To Let [illegible] per line hereafter [illegible] cents and cash must be paid [illegible]. No [illegible] collections [illegible]. Deaths, Marriages and Births [illegible] Resolutions of Condolence [illegible]

BORN.

[illegible]

CARTWRIGHT, English watchmaker, formerly with Stone, Yamhill bet 1st and 2d.

DECEMBER STYLES Butterick's Patterns at [illegible] Hair Store, 83 Yamhill street.

NEW TO-DAY.

FOR RENT.

A DWELLING HOUSE OF TEN ROOMS, Alder street, opposite Holton House [illegible] RALPH, 30 North Front, or [illegible] & Davis, 131 [illegible] street.

For repairing and tuning Pianos and Organs please leave orders at 113 First street, or address Albert Davis, P O box 565, Portland. Or order to shop under Central school.

Children's Books

Prices Marked in Plain Figures

GEO. H. HILL,
City Book Store,
171 First St., near Yamhill

AUCTION SALE
—OF—
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

I will sell on the premises No. 220 Second street between Main and Salmon st

ON MONDAY, NOV. 17th, at 10 A. M.,

[illegible]

A. B. RICHARDSON, Auct'r.

—THE—
[illegible] Auction Sale
OF
[illegible] Furniture

[illegible]
To be sold at No. 25 First Street,
COMMENCES
THIS DAY
At 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Saturday, Nov. 15, 1884.
[illegible]
Elegant Upholstered Goods and Furniture
Will be disposed of without any reserve.
GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

1,000 MEN WANTED.

One thousand LABORERS, DRILLERS and CHOPPERS can obtain work on the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY by applying at HAMMOND or SAVONAS, in lots of 30 or more.

WAGES—$1.75, $2 and $2 50 per day.

SPECIAL RATES OF FARE (for 30 or more) as follows, viz.

PORTLAND TO VICTORIA—$5 75

VICTORIA TO HAMMOND—$2 00. Apply to Robert Ward, Victoria.

LEAVE PORTLAND via N. P. R. R., MONDAY and WEDNESDAY at 1 15 P. M., to connect with steamers leaving VICTORIA, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

For further information apply to R. D. Pitt, corner Washington and Front sts, Portland.

A. ONDERDONK, Contractor.
YALE, B. C., Nov 3, 1884.

New Barber Shop.
G. BAKER,
49 [illegible] street, between First and Second.

[illegible]

FINEST FAMILY FLOUR!
MANUFACTURED BY
Portland Flouring Mills Company.
Complete Roller System.
Capacity 1,100 bbls per day.
This improved Flour again in the market. TRY IT and you will use no other. Every sack warranted.
For sale by all leading Grocers and by SIBSON CHURCH & CO., Agents

NEW TO-DAY.

NEW ARRIVALS OF NOV [illegible]

WANTED—BARBER [illegible]

WANTED—A MAN OF [illegible]

$750 PARTNER WANTED [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED TO HAVE [illegible]

WANTED—BY WATCH [illegible]

LOST—A BLANKET SHAWL. FINDER WILL [illegible]

BOYS CLOTHING AT COST TO CLOSE [illegible]

$1000 BUSINESS FOR SALE [illegible]

NOTICE—THERE IS [illegible]

C. [illegible] MILLACE, SAW MAKER. ALL KINDS [illegible]

FINE OVERCOATS—SILK-LINED [illegible] CURRIER & CO. [illegible]

WANTED—SITUATION BY A GERMAN GIRL [illegible]

A YOUNG MAN OF [illegible] YEARS EXPERIENCE [illegible]

FOR LOAN—[illegible] ON CITY REAL ESTATE [illegible] PARRISH, WATKINS & CO.

FOR RENT—IN CITY, FURNISHED FRONT [illegible]

MISSING—[illegible]

FOR SALE—A [illegible] MANTLE [illegible]

WANTED—PARLOR STOVE [illegible]

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS [illegible]

FOUND—A PURSE OF MONEY. THE OWNER [illegible]

A BARGAIN—A QUARTER BLOCK WITH 2 [illegible] Apply at once [illegible] CREIGHTON & CO [illegible]

WANTED—HOUSE OF [illegible] ROOMS [illegible]

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY [illegible]

NEW YORK STATE
PATENT BUCKWHEAT [illegible]

PORTLAND BOX FACTORY.
G. W. BATES, successor to JOHN BARLOW [illegible]

NO PAIN, NO BAD EFFECTS.
BREATHE VITALIZED AIR FOR PAINLESS [illegible]

TIVOLI THEATER.
TWO NIGHTS ONLY
Saturday and Sunday,
[illegible]
Standard Operatic Minstrels.
Admission [illegible]

Just Received,
GENUINE
"GILBERT" LADIES' CLOTHS,
[illegible] 90c per yard
[illegible]
Olds & King,
186 First St.

Sheriff's Sale
THIS DAY,
SATURDAY, NOV. 15, at 10 A. M.
[illegible]
Crockery, Glassware, Clocks, Vases, Plated Castors, Knives, Forks and Spoons, Pocket Cutlery, Vases, Dinner Sets, Lamps, Chandeliers
etc. now in store corner First and Taylor sts.

GRAND
Democratic Rally
AT PORTLAND
Wednesday Ev'ng, Nov. 9, 1884.
[illegible]
President and Vice President,
[illegible]
BY A
[illegible]
AND
Speaking at Mechanics' Pavilion.
[illegible]

RATES OF FARE:
[illegible]

Established 1857
J. C. CARSON,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Sash, Doors, Blinds, Window and Plate Glass and General Building Supplies
Estimates and Price Lists on application. Country orders a specialty.
Factory at Weidlers Mill
Salesroom cor Third and [illegible] sts

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between Frank V. Drake and Edward Dahms [illegible] is this day dissolved by mutual consent [illegible]
FRANK V. DRAKE,
EDWARD DAHMS.

WANTS

[illegible]

$6000 WANTED—[illegible] on real estate property. Address [illegible]

$2500 WANTED—ON CITY REAL ESTATE [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED

NOTICE TO AGENTS—WE HAVE THE BEST [illegible]

WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN IN city [illegible] to take light work at their own homes [illegible] work sent by mail [illegible] Address with stamp [illegible]

SURE BARGAINS—[illegible] & CO.'S GREAT [illegible]

WANTED—TWO [illegible] Active men [illegible] Apply at [illegible]

EMPLOYMENT WANTED

MAN AND WIFE WANT WORK ON FARM [illegible]

GIRLS [illegible]

HELP WANTED

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK [illegible]

WANTED—[illegible]

WANTED—[illegible] MAKERS [illegible]

GIRLS WANTED [illegible]

TO RENT—ROOMS

THREE UNFURNISHED ROOMS IN FINE [illegible]

TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN CAN FIND A pleasant home with room and board if desired. Address P O box 84. References exchanged.

TO LET TO PARTIES WITHOUT CHILDREN [illegible]

THREE UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT [illegible]

ROOMS TO RENT. APPLY AT 72 SEVENTH street.

FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE AND EN SUITE [illegible]

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS [illegible]

DESIRABLY FURNISHED ROOMS WITH [illegible]

2 NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS FOR rent [illegible] Yamhill [illegible]

TO LET NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS [illegible]

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN [illegible]

FOR RENT—MOST DESIRABLE FRONT [illegible]

FOR RENT—ONE PARLOR HANDSOMELY furnished [illegible]

TO LET—HOUSES AND STORES

CHANCE FOR A BARGAIN—A COTTAGE [illegible]

FOR RENT—A BARBER SHOP FURNISHED [illegible]

FOR RENT—BRICK HOUSE SITUATED ON [illegible]

FOR RENT—[illegible] MAIN ST [illegible]

A FAMILY LEAVING PORTLAND WISHES to sell some furniture [illegible] the house [illegible]

HOUSE FOR RENT—FURNITURE FOR SALE. [illegible]

COTTAGE WITH 5 ROOMS TO RENT AND furniture for sale. Most desirable location [illegible]

FOR RENT—ONE OF THE BEST RENTING [illegible]

TO LET—HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS AND BATH modern improvements [illegible]

BOARD AND ROOMS

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN FIND [illegible] room with or without board [illegible] 211 Washington [illegible]

LOST

LOST—ON [illegible] NEAR ELEVENTH AND Taylor a plush buggy robe with brown border [illegible] Liberal reward will be paid for return [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS

NEW MARKET THEATER.
[illegible] Manager.
Commencing Monday Evening, Nov. 10
GRAND FASHIONABLE EVENT!
MISS KATE CASTLETON
[illegible]
"AT SEA!"
Dished with a Little Villainy, a Deal of Comedy—Abounding with New and Sparkling Music.
[illegible]

MASONIC HALL.
Saturday Evening, November 15
Special Announcement
Grand Farewell Concert
Of the Renowned Pianist
JOSEFFY.
ADMISSION $1 00
No extra charge for reserved seat at [illegible] music store.

CASINO OPERA HOUSE!
Cor [illegible] Park and Washington sts
[illegible]
Opening Night Nov. 17th
First production in the land of the charming [illegible]
DONNA JUANITA
With [illegible]
JEANNIE WINSTON
As Prima Donna.
[illegible]
Admission 25. Reserved Seats 50.
Box Sheet now [illegible] Washington and [illegible] streets
Matinee Every Saturday at 2 P. M.

GOLD IS KING.

Every business man thinks that [illegible] B. L. STONE, the leading jeweler of Portland [illegible] Diamonds, Silverware, Watches and Jewelry [illegible]

B. L. STONE,
Corner First and Morrison sts.

N. B.—The selling price of all goods is marked on them in plain figures. Diamond settings, also jewelry, made and repaired at reasonable rates [illegible] Goods sent for inspection to responsible parties.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.

S. L. N. GILMAN [illegible]

GILMAN & CO
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants
No. 4 First st. bet. Pine and Ash.
AUCTION SALES of real estate, furniture, [illegible] horses, cattle, buggies, etc. Regular [illegible] Tuesdays & Fridays at 10 o'clock A. M.

Auction Sale
By [illegible] Assignee.
AT ALBINA,
On Friday, November 21,
[illegible]
Furniture and Fixtures
of [illegible] Saloon and Lodging House of Henry [illegible]
ALSO
One Pool Table, and the 2-Story Building of 16 Rooms.
With lease of the Ground for about 9 years [illegible]
[illegible] Assignee.
OSCAR KILBOURNE, Auct.

CREIGHTON & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS,
Stark and First sts, Portland, Or.
[illegible] sales of real estate and stock a specialty.

FOR SALE.

LODGING HOUSE FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS [illegible] Address F. H., care Oregonian office.

$500 WILL BUY ELEGANTLY FURNISHED dressmaking parlors [illegible] Address J. W. B., care Oregonian.

EXECUTORS SALE OF TIN SHOP AND STORE [illegible] Olympia W T [illegible] Olympia, Oct. 20, 1884.

LAUNDRY FOR SALE—[illegible]

A GOOD PAYING BAKERY FOR SALE. Address H., care Oregonian office.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—400 ACRES IN POLK COUNTY [illegible] CREIGHTON & CO [illegible]

160 ACRES ALL LEVEL, 25 ACRES PLOWED [illegible]

A HOUSE AND LOT FOR $125 IN COWANSVILLE [illegible] B. T. COWAN.

FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE farms [illegible] The Martin farm [illegible] BALFOUR, GUTHRIE & CO., corner First and [illegible]

BUSINESS SPECIALS.

PURE, SWEET APPLE CIDER AND VINEGAR at [illegible] 47 Third st.

PERFORATED STAMPING PATTERNS MANUFACTURED at eastern prices at [illegible] Hartman & Co [illegible] P O box 360. Send for price list.

STOCK OF HAIR GOODS AND CHAINS MADE [illegible] MRS. WHARTON [illegible]

HANDKERCHIEFS AND SATIN [illegible] Crowns stamped free of charge [illegible]

ELECTRO AND STEREOTYPING, GOLD [illegible] plating done at reasonable rates [illegible] 10 Stark st, upstairs, Portland.

EVENING CLASSES IN GERMAN ON MONDAY, Wednesday and Friday at the rooms of the Columbia Commercial College [illegible]

J. H. FISK, ASSAYER AND ANALYTICAL [illegible] Laboratory No. 108 First st.

OREGON OIL CLOTHING MFG CO.
NORTH FIRST ST. COR. [illegible], AT THE OLD STAND. Manufacturers of all kinds of yellow and black oil clothing.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MACHINERY FOR SALE—ONE HORIZONTAL engine [illegible] $500 [illegible] one propeller engine, shaft and propeller [illegible] portable engine [illegible] apply to WILLIAM [illegible] Oak street wharf.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT UPON THE [illegible] day of September 1884 [illegible] J. R. DAWSON, Assignee.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—NOTICE IS hereby given that Lee Loy has no interest [illegible] LEE HONG.

BR. BK. [illegible], CAPT LEIGHTON, FROM Montevideo—Neither the master nor the [illegible] & CO., Consignees.

DURING MY ABSENCE FROM THE STATE [illegible] is my only authorized agent. [illegible] Portland, Or, October 28, 1884.

[illegible]
SEE OUR PRICES ON
CLOAKS.

Ladies' Newmarket Cloaks	[illegible]
Children's Long Cloaks with Capes	[illegible]
Jersey Ulsters, long	[illegible]
Berlin Cloth Ulsters, with Cape, elegantly trimmed	15 [illegible]
Ottoman Silk, Newmarket, fur collar, cuff & reveres, quilted lining	20 [illegible]
Silk Circulars, quilted lining, fur ornament, fur collar and fur all round, reduced to	12 50
Lady Tourist's Ulster, 56 in. long, shirred back, elegant ornament, astrachan trimming, regular price $20, reduced to	12 [illegible]

SUITS.

Tailor-made Cloth Suits in desirable shades	19
"Ladies' Cloth" Suits	15

MOZART'S
CLOAK AND SUIT HOUSE
No. 70 Morrison street, between Third and Fourth.

EXCURSION
—TO THE—
SANDWICH ISLANDS

Arrangements have been made by which an excursion will leave Portland for the beautiful isles of the sea about [illegible] 1885, at low rates, provided a sufficient number of applications are received.

For full particulars address
JOHN A. C[illegible]

The Oregonian.

EIGHT-PAGE EDITION

SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 15, 1884

[illegible]

OUR LETTER BOX

[illegible]

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY

[illegible]

BRIEF MENTION

Kate Castleton to-night [illegible]

[illegible] farewell concert to-night [illegible]

A gentleman arrived from Indianapolis [illegible] having in view the establishment of a [illegible] roller flouring mill [illegible] near Portland.

[illegible] association meets on Monday, November 17th at 10 A. M. Drs. A. L. Lindsley and H. K. Hines will present abstracts of sermons.

[illegible] have been [illegible] from A. Waldteufel, of San Francisco.

The jury in the case of [illegible] charged with assault with a dangerous weapon were unable to agree and were discharged yesterday.

"Dark Days," by the author of "Called Back," [illegible] biography of Sir Moses Montefiore, have been [illegible] on our table by W. B. Ayer & Co.

Bids are advertised for improving Tenth street from B to Yamhill. The improvement consists in macadamizing the street to the full width, laying crosswalks and sidewalks where needed.

Letter boxes have been put up at the corner of Twenty-first and B streets and at Eighteenth and P street. Mail will be collected from them by the carriers [illegible] regular delivery.

A. H. [illegible] leaves for San Francisco Monday night [illegible] He represents the interests of several business men and will [illegible] Oregon [illegible] on the market.

A span of horses, harness and wagon were sold by Sheriff Jordan yesterday to satisfy a chattel mortgage [illegible] H. P. Miller. Thos. B. Freeman bought the outfit for $175.

A dispatch to [illegible] general land agent of the Northern Pacific, states that thirty-nine immigrants passed St. Paul on Thursday to points west of Spokane Falls. Forty more arrived from San Francisco on the Queen of the Pacific.

Lots [illegible] in Multnomah tract, a mile and a half below Albina, were sold by Sheriff Jordan yesterday under execution in the case of R. T. Johnson vs. W. N. Cole and wife. They were bought by R. T. Johnson for $[illegible].

The pantaloons [illegible] stolen from the residence of R. Williams were found yesterday near the residence of Frank Dekum and returned to the owner. Mr. Williams is busy hunting up authorities to see whether or not he can make a case against Mr. Dekum.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS

Passed Heron yesterday, to arrive here to-day: [illegible] F. Thompson, George Converse, Samuel Gorman and wife, H. N. Brininger, G. H. Shedd.

Passed Medford last night to arrive here this afternoon: E. F. Smith.

To-Day's Lunch and Dinner

[illegible]

Railroad Tickets

[illegible]

CITY NOTICES

[illegible]

Ferguson's hair cutting headquarters, No. 30 Stark street. Every man an artist.

Choice brands of wines, liquors and cigars at the Cosmopolitan, corner First and [illegible]

[illegible]

Take that broken sewing machine to Barnes. He can fix it. 89 Morrison street, near Fourth.

[illegible]

Orders from the country by mail receive prompt attention at [illegible] drug store, corner Morrison and Second streets.

[illegible]

BUSINESS ITEMS

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

Softens the Hair when Harsh and Dry [illegible] Promotes [illegible] vigorous growth.

[illegible] Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites [illegible] Acute Pulmonary Troubles [illegible] New York says [illegible]

[illegible]

Advice to Mothers

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used for children teething. [illegible] is the best remedy for diarrhoea [illegible]

THE VIENNA COFFEE HOUSE

Washington street [illegible] Oysters [illegible]

Grand Removal Sale

[illegible]

$25 Crayon Portraits, $25

[illegible] frames, $12 to $50. Orders from country sent [illegible] and style of frame desired. Good work and likeness guaranteed. No agents employed. Studio 20 Ainsworth Block. J. E. Stuart.

CTION AND COMMISSION

GILMAN & CO M. STEIN
neers and Commission Merchants
N SALES of [illegible] horses [illegible]
sdays & Fridays at 10 o'clock

ction Sale.

AT ALBINA,

On Friday November 21

iture and Fixtures

l Table, and the 2-Story Building of 16 Rooms.

FETCHWAGNER Assignee
OSCAR KILBOURNE, Auct.

REIGHTON & CO.,

STATE AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS,

k and First sts., Portland, Or

FOR SALE

G HOUSE FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS [illegible] H. care Oregonian office.

WILL BUY ELEGANTLY FURNISHED dress [illegible] well established [illegible] from postoffice. Suitable for house- [illegible] J W K, care Oregonian

IONS SALE OF TIN SHOP AND STOVE at Olympia W. T.—The stock of merchandise formerly belonging to the firm of [illegible] & Tulle deceased at Olympia, W. T., and store building, are offered for sale by the [illegible] and testament of Daniel [illegible] and the surviving partner. For [illegible] call for printed circular at [illegible] Market st, San Francisco; & Lowenberg, Portland. Waddell & [illegible] and F A Hoffman Olympia, W T Oct 20, 1884

SAFE FOR SALE—COST $200—WILL SELL [illegible] No. 11 Yorn

PAYING BAKERY FOR SALE. Ad. [illegible] care Oregonian office.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE

LE—600 ACRES IN POLK COUNTY [illegible] stock farm, 225 acres [illegible] 16 miles from Portland [illegible] farms in Oregon also small and large stock ranch [illegible] Washington Territory. CREIGHTON & CO., 13 Stark st, Portland Or

CRES ALL LEVEL, 25 ACRES PLOW [illegible] in Clackamas county [illegible] worth of [illegible] school half a mile [illegible] I will show the place. H. R. CROSS. Oregon City, Oregon

AND LOT FOR $25, IN COWAN'S ADDITION [illegible] W T. La Camas [illegible] town on the Columbia [illegible] to come and see for how cheaply they can secure a home. R. T. COWAN

THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE [illegible] valley, 3 miles from [illegible] from Forest Grove. The [illegible] mostly rich bottom [illegible] The Martin farm, 50 acres [illegible] and timber. For sale [illegible] BALFOUR, GUTHRIE & First and [illegible]

BUSINESS SPECIALS,

SWEET APPLE CIDER AND VINEGAR [illegible] 47 Third st

TED STAMPING PATTERNS MANU at eastern prices at B. Hartman & [illegible] P O box 360. Send for price list.

HAIR GOODS AND CHAINS MADE [illegible] MRS WHARTON 84 Morrison

ERCHIEFS AND SATIN FOR HAT Crowns stamped free of charge when [illegible] Washington st.

AND STEREOTYPING GOLD SILVER nickel plating done at reasonable rates. [illegible] 10 Stark st, upstairs, Portland

CLASSES IN GERMAN ON MONDAY, Wednesday and Friday at the rooms of the [illegible] Commercial College. German conversation [illegible] For further information [illegible]

ASSAYER AND ANALYTICAL [illegible] Labors [illegible] 105 First st.

ON OIL CLOTHING MFG CO [illegible] AT THE OLD STAND [illegible] of all kinds of yellow and black

SPECIAL NOTICES

ERY FOR SALE—ONE HORIZONTAL 12x16, $500 one horizontal engine [illegible] one horizontal engine 7x9 $450 one fire [illegible] one screw cutting lathe [illegible] For particulars apply to WILLIAM [illegible]

HEREBY GIVEN THAT UPON THE [illegible] September 1884, [illegible] made a [illegible] of property for the benefit of [illegible] as assignee, under the [illegible] of Oregon entitled "An act to [illegible] of debtors [illegible] for the benefit of creditors [illegible] October 18, 1878, and all creditors of [illegible] are hereby notified to present the [illegible] at the office of [illegible] First streets, Portland [illegible] from this date. [illegible] DAWSON Assignee

IT MAY CONCERN—NOTICE IS [illegible] that Lee Loy has no interest [illegible] and the household [illegible] connected with the two [illegible] Water Co. [illegible] HONE.

CHRINA C [illegible] FROM [illegible] Neither the master nor the undersigned [illegible] vessel will be [illegible] any debts that may be contracted by [illegible]

MY ABSENCE FROM THE STATE [illegible] H. BAKER. [illegible] October [illegible]

SEE OUR PRICES ON

CLOAKS.

Newmarket Cloaks [illegible] $5 00,

Long Cloaks with [illegible] 2 00

[illegible] 9 00

Ulsters, long [illegible]

Cloth Ulsters, with elegantly trimmed [illegible] 15 00

Silk, Newmarket, fur [illegible] cuff & reveres, quilting [illegible] 20 00

[illegible] circulars, quilted lining, ornament, fur collar and round, reduced to 12 50

Tourist's Ulster, 56 in. shirred back, elegant [illegible], astrachan trimming [illegible] regular price $20, reduced to 12 50

SUITS.

[illegible] made Cloth Suits in desirable shades [illegible] $12 50

[illegible] Cloth" Suits 15 00

MOZART'S

AND SUIT HOUSE,

0 Morrison street between Third and Fourth.

EXCURSION
—TO THE—
WICH ISLANDS.

[illegible] have been made by which [illegible] will leave Portland for these [illegible] of the sea about January 1, [illegible] rates, provided a sufficient number [illegible] applications are received.

Particulars address

JOHN A. CHILD & CO., Portland, Oregon

The Oregonian.

EIGHT-PAGE EDITION.

[illegible] MORNING, NOVEMBER 15, 1884

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Or., as second class matter

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—IN ADVANCE

[illegible] per month [illegible]

[illegible] quarter [illegible]

[illegible] per year [illegible]

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

[illegible] delivered, Sunday excepted [illegible]

[illegible] delivered, Sunday included [illegible]

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

PORTLAND NOV 14 [illegible] P M

[illegible]

OUR LETTER-BOX

A B C [illegible]

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY

[illegible] at 251 First street, by [illegible]

The New Rhee Perfecting Press [illegible] daily at 1 P M [illegible] always welcome.

BRIEF MENTION

[illegible] matinee to-day.

[illegible] skating rink to-night.

[illegible] farewell concert to-night. Seats [illegible] until 6 P M at Stubbe [illegible]

[illegible] and Salmon.

[illegible] arrived from Indianapolis [illegible] with a view to the establishment of [illegible] in or near Portland.

[illegible] association meets on Monday, November [illegible] 10.30 A. M. Drs. A. J. [illegible] will present abstracts of [illegible]

[illegible] Printing s," a waltz song, "[illegible]," a solo, "Swing Song," and "Ave [illegible]" have been received from A. Waldteufel, [illegible] San Francisco.

The jury in the case of L. A. Johnson, the [illegible] saloon-man, charged with assault with a dangerous weapon, were unable to agree [illegible] discharged yesterday.

"[illegible]," by the author of "[illegible] Peck [illegible]," by "The Duchess," and "A Centennial [illegible]" [illegible] of Sir Moses Montefiore, have been [illegible] table by F. R. Ayer & Co.

[illegible] are advertised for improving Tenth [illegible] from B to Yamhill. The improvement [illegible] macadamizing the street to the full [illegible] laying crosswalks and sidewalks where [illegible]

[illegible] boxes have been put up at the corner [illegible] and I streets and at Eighteenth [illegible] and I streets. Mail will be collected from [illegible] by the carrier as he goes by on his regular [illegible]

[illegible] leaves for San Francisco Monday [illegible] business trip. He represents [illegible] of several business men, and will [illegible] some valuable Oregon inventions on [illegible]

[illegible] of horses, harness and wagon were [illegible] by Sheriff Jordan yesterday to satisfy a [illegible] mortgage given by G. M. Cross [illegible] Thos. B. Freeman bought the [illegible] for $175.

A dispatch to Paul Schulze, general [illegible] agent of the Northern Pacific, states that thirty-[illegible] immigrants passed St Paul on Thursday [illegible] west of Spokane Falls. Forty more [illegible] from San Francisco on the Queen of the [illegible]

Lots 11 and 12, in block [illegible], in Multnomah [illegible] a mile and a half below Albina, were sold [illegible] Sheriff Jordan yesterday under execution, in [illegible] case of R. T. Johnson [illegible] W. V. Cole and [illegible]. They were bought by R. T. Johnson for [illegible]

The [illegible] and keys stolen from the residence of [illegible] Williams, were found yesterday [illegible] residence of Frank Dekum and returned to the owner. Mr. Williams is busy [illegible] up authorities to see whether or not he [illegible] a case lie against Mr. Dekum.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS

[illegible] Heron yesterday to arrive here to-day [illegible] Thompson, George Converse, Samuel Gor[illegible] and wife, H. V. Rominger, G. H. Shedd [illegible] Medford last night to arrive here this [illegible] E F Smith.

To-Day's Lunch and Dinner

[illegible] Refreshment Parlors will [illegible] goose, duck, chicken, mountain trout, [illegible] different styles, salads, sauerkraut [illegible] Outside orders filled.

[illegible] reduction in the price of [illegible] Edward Dekum & Co's.

[illegible] Edward Dekum & Co's [illegible]

[illegible] choice cuts [illegible], First and Jefferson.

[illegible] Parlors.—Cabinet photographs [illegible] Abell & Son's, 29 Washington st.

[illegible] teacher of Violin, Piano, Guitar [illegible] drug store. Music furnished.

[illegible] patrons, etc. Leave orders at W. B. [illegible] Sixth. CHAS. E. BRAY.

[illegible] will open his elegant and new retail [illegible] First street, adjoining the [illegible] with an new and choice collection [illegible] cigars [illegible] all his friends and strangers [illegible] call round and sample his stock.

Railroad Tickets

To Chicago, Milwaukee & St Paul rail [illegible] connection of the Northern Pacific to all points east. It runs [illegible] sleeping cars in the world. [illegible] at 1st street wharf Portland [illegible] on this coast. W. H. MARSHALL [illegible] Ash and Front sts. Portland, Or

CITY NOTICES

[illegible] Shoe Store

[illegible] for oysters.

[illegible] Sewing Machine [illegible] Morrison [illegible]

[illegible] Boat House, south side of Stark

[illegible] Wood Yard.—At the old stand [illegible]

[illegible] headquarters, No. 20 [illegible] Every man an artist.

[illegible] brands of wines, liquors and cigars at the [illegible] corner First and Alder.

[illegible] coffee at [illegible] Bon Ton [illegible] restaurant, 9 North First.

[illegible] sewing machine to Barbey [illegible] Morrison street, near Fourth.

[illegible] Burns, Bruises, etc. use [illegible] Child & Co [illegible] corner Morrison [illegible]

[illegible] from the country city or mail receive prompt [illegible] John A. Child & Co's drug store, corner [illegible] and Second streets.

"[illegible]" gives the complexion the delicate [illegible] of youth, and the natural appearance [illegible] impossible to detect its use. Fifty [illegible] J. A. Child & Co. druggists.

[illegible] SEWING MACHINE STORE, 171 Third [illegible] General agent for the [illegible] and Household; dealer in all standard [illegible] machines, oil, needles, attachments [illegible] Machines repaired and warranted.

BUSINESS ITEMS

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

[illegible] the Hair when Harsh and Dry [illegible] the Irritated Scalp [illegible] the richest lustre [illegible] the hair from falling off [illegible] vigorous growth

[illegible] Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with [illegible] in Acute Pulmonary [illegible] STRICKLAND New York says: "I find [illegible] Emulsion very beneficial after all acute [illegible] in adults and in children."

"[illegible] Coughs.—Brown's Bronchial [illegible] immediate relief.

[illegible] with sore eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson [illegible] 25 cents.

[illegible] the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam [illegible] & Co., Boston, stands unrivalled for Colds [illegible]

Advice to Mothers

[illegible] Soothing Syrup should always be [illegible] children teething. It soothes the child [illegible] allays all pain, cures wind colic [illegible] the best remedy for diarrhea. [illegible]

THE VIENNA COFFEE HOUSE

[illegible] street [illegible] Oysters in every style

Grand Removal Sale

[illegible] will be [illegible] First st, and as I intend to [illegible] with [illegible] stock of watches, jewelry [illegible] and pistols, I have [illegible] old stock at fifty cents on the [illegible] at Uncle Harris's, the great money lender [illegible]

[illegible] Crayon Portraits, $25 [illegible] hand [illegible] gold or gold and [illegible] chains from country sent [illegible] and style of frame desired. [illegible] guaranteed. No agents em[illegible] Ainsworth Block. J. E. Spurr.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

BURGLARY.—The residence of C. A. Morden, No. 101 A street, was entered by burglars Thursday night. Mr and Mrs Morden had been spending the evening away from home and returning at 10 o'clock they discovered [illegible] thought [illegible]. Various articles of clothing and household furniture were scattered about the rooms. Bureau drawers had been drawn out and their contents thrown in disorder [illegible] on the floor. [illegible] showed that the premises were entered from the [illegible]. With a chisel [illegible] the shutters of the back windows was pried open. A window pane was then broken, and a hand inserted, and the catch to the sash turned. A wire [illegible] stretched across the window on the inside was cut, when the sash was hoisted and the burglar or burglars—whoever it was—deliberately [illegible] one—entered. From appearances the thieves had taken their own time in ransacking the premises. A most every nook and corner of the house was searched, money being evidently the principal object sought for. On taking a hasty inventory of loss sustained Mr Morden and his wife ascertained that the burglars had taken away several articles of clothing, some of which were quite valuable, some jewelry, and several handsome and highly prized presents belonging to Mrs. Morden. Eighteen dollars which had been left on the bureau were also missing. Several of the articles stolen were gifts from relatives and friends of Mrs. Morden, and held above any money value. The intruders must have belonged to the tramp type, as they did not fail to visit the pantry and help themselves to food. The police were at once notified and detectives Simmons and Barry detailed to track the matter down.

OREGON FRUIT IN THE EAST.—Mr S. A. Clarke returned yesterday over the Northern Pacific, and left in the afternoon for his home in Salem. His visit east was for the purpose of learning whether a profitable permanent market can be found east of the Rocky mountains for the green and dried fruit of this state. To an OREGONIAN reporter who saw him in the afternoon, Mr Clarke said he was satisfied that Oregon could find a good market in summer for green fruit, and the remainder of the year for dried fruit on one condition, viz: that the railroad and express companies make favorable rates. "There is a very large area of country which we ought to supply," said Mr. Clarke. "Just draw a line east and west through Chicago and you'll find there is practically no fruit raised north of that line, as far west as the Rocky mountains. We ought to find a market for our fruit in the rich mining districts of Montana and Deadwood, where people are willing to pay good prices, and I may say, in the entire section of the Mississippi and Missouri valleys, known as the great northwest. With fair rates we ought to be able to sell not only our present product but all that Oregon can raise with increased orchards in ten years. One thing I learned is an absolute fact. Our best dried fruits will bring two cents a pound more in any market than California's best product, and that has commanded higher prices than western fruit.

HONORS EASY.—The democracy of Salem on Saturday evening last indulged in one of their characteristic celebrations over the supposed election of Cleveland and Hendricks, and were noisy and enthusiastic enough to suit the most fastidious. They covered the town with carmine and made Rome howl. Subsequent events made many of them acknowledge they were somewhat premature, and they submitted with as much grace as possible to the chaffing of their republican friends, who asserted that they would not "holler" until they were out of the woods. When news concerning the 2000 Blaine ballots being declared illegal and thrown out in New York city on technical grounds reached there some of the boys secured tin horns and yelled like Comanche Indians. The news magnified and the enthusiasm increased until probably 200 boys were marching through the streets, drawing the town in a rumpus, and the hurrah was kept up until the wee sma' hours of morn. They were almost wild with joy and the democrats were correspondingly low spirited. Very many republicans, however, could no place implicit confidence in the news and deferred giving full vent to their enthusiasm until more authentic news arrived. Yesterday morning's OREGONIAN showed that in this case the republican boys were "too previous," and honors rest easy with the laugh on each.

LAWYER ARRESTED.—F J Dahms, of the firm of Dahms & Drake, lawyers, was arrested yesterday by Constable Grant on a charge preferred by A. Ford of Albina. He was taken before Justice Greene, and by consent of the district attorney allowed to go on his own recognizance until 2 P. M. to-day when his examination will take place. It appears that Ira I. Powers offered a reward of $250 for the arrest and conviction of the person who set the fire in Stephenson's saloon, by which Powers store was burned. Ford swore to the complaint against Oscar F. Becker, who was convicted of this crime and says that Dahms was interested with him in securing the conviction. Powers gave Ford a note for the amount of the reward. This, he says, he indorsed to Dahms, who collected a portion of the amount, and kept it, and then declined to make any settlement with him. The facts in the case will be brought out at the examination to-day.

SOCIAL LAST NIGHT.—By invitation of their pastor, Rev. G. W. Chandler, about sixty of the young people of the Taylor-street M. E. church met at the parsonage last evening with a view to the better acquaintance of all. Another object in mind was the formation of a Chautauqua literary and scientific circle composed of the young people of the church. Mr. Chandler, being an old friend of Rev. J. H. Vincent, the founder of the circle and among the first graduates from the institution, feels great interest in it and has been accustomed to form and conduct circles among the young people with whom he has been associated in the east. Refreshments were provided and the affair went off very smoothly, and it is safe to say that few pastors have the faculty of winning the love and the assistance of the younger members of their congregations in so marked a degree as Mr. Chandler.

SALMON AND HOPS FROM THE SOUND.—The Northern Pacific is doing a land office business in salmon from Fraser river and hops from Puyallup, bound east. About three carloads of salmon is an average day's shipment, and all of it goes to Canadian points in bond. It is placed in bond at Tacoma and gets out of bond at Port Huron or Detroit. There is yet a considerable quantity of salmon to be moved. The average daily shipment of hops from the Puyallup and White river valleys is about five carloads a day. A good share of the product is consigned to London direct, the Northern Pacific giving through bill of lading. The rate from Tacoma to London is $3 50 per hundred, and to any of the great Atlantic seaboard cities $3 per hundred. This is about half as much as the old rates via the Central Pacific, in force a few years ago.

POLICE COURT.—C. L. Palmer, a suspicious looking fellow who has been noticed by the police roaming the streets as late as two o'clock in the morning was tried in the police court yesterday on a charge of vagrancy. He proved that he has "peeled potatoes for a meal" at a restaurant, but could not show that he has done any other work. He has managed to live, however, and someone has had to pay for his keep. He is probably a "steerer" for some brace gambling game and a watchmaker "in a crowd." His case was continued till to-day, as was that of Williams, another vag. Pat Crotty for begging on the streets was fined $25.

HE GOT THE NEWS.—The great desire of everybody is to hear some definite news from New York and have this tiresome muddle as to who is to be our next president ended. A gentleman at the Dalles wishing to have the matter settled telegraphed to the New York *Herald*, asking "who is president?" He received an answer in a short time and his friends gathered around to hear it read. It contained the single words "Chester A. Arthur." The cost of the dispatches and "the drinks" amounted to a small fortune.

NORTH FRONT STREET IMPROVEMENT.—The contractor for the improvement of North Front street commenced work yesterday, but it is hardly probable that the work will be carried on to completion. As the street is planked only twenty feet in width and teams are very busy in hauling wheat to the warehouses, a petition will be presented at the next meeting of the council to have the improvement postponed till spring, as if the street is torn up there will be no possible way of reaching the warehouses with teams.

BEATEN NEARLY TO DEATH.—A regular knock-down-and-drag-out row took place in Joe Wiley's saloon at Hillsboro a few nights since, in which Courtney Meek was badly used up. Meek and one Schrist, a butcher, it appears, began the trouble and others became involved. Meek was beaten over the head with a pitcher, beer glasses and bottles, and thrown out on the street. He was carried home and lies in a precarious condition.

GUARDING A COURTHOUSE.—A private dispatch received here yesterday states that forty armed men are guarding the courthouse at Davenport, the present county seat of Lincoln county, W. T., and they will not permit the records to be removed until the alleged election frauds at Sprague in the vote for county seat have had judicial investigation. Serious trouble is feared.

STREET-CAR DRIVER ARRESTED.—Yesterday George H. Raleigh, a driver on the Third street line, was arrested for assaulting Willie Sullivan, a lad aged 11 or 12 years. [illegible] was stealing a ride on the rear platform and [illegible] [illegible]. Assistant District Attorney Hewitt saw the occurrence and asked [illegible] to make complaint. Mr Hewitt thought the [illegible] used undue violence [illegible] perhaps he did. If so he will be punished. [illegible] sensible parents will object to any [illegible] putting [illegible] off a car when [illegible] stealing a ride. That no [illegible] have [illegible] the line, is due principally to the fact that the drivers are careful and try to prevent little hoodlums from being injured. [illegible] go.

TEMPERANCE CELEBRATION.—The [illegible] will hold their [illegible] jollification meeting here next Wednesday, the 19th inst. Delegations of [illegible] all lines and many [illegible] are expected from the interior. Judge J. K. Kelly will preside at the pavilion meeting and [illegible] of [illegible] as [illegible] San Francisco ballot. [illegible] Wood will be grand marshal. The procession will form at Sixth and [illegible] and will countermarch [illegible] Sixth street to Montgomery, thence along Montgomery to First, thence along First to [illegible], thence along [illegible] to Third, thence along Third to the Mechanics' Pavilion.

REDUCTION IN LIBRARY DUES.—At the last monthly meeting of the board of directors of the Library Association [illegible] the following amendment to section 1, article [illegible] of the by-laws [illegible] was [illegible] adopted: [illegible] members must pay dues at the rate of $1 per month, provided that persons paying for not less than six months in advance shall [illegible] ten per centum discount. This amendment [illegible] take effect on and after Jan 1, 1885. This is the first step toward a reduction in the library dues. If it is found to work satisfactorily it is probable that before a great while another reduction will be made.

ANOTHER NEW BLOCK.—Mr Grimm's new block, on the corner of Washington and Seventh, will soon be finished. The stores have been rented by Davis & Co., druggists; M. Simon, candy manufacturer, and Zimmerman, the butcher. The upstairs rooms will be occupied by Mrs. Souga as a lodging house.

Y M C A FINANCES

Following is the financial statement of the Young Men's Christian Association for the year ending October 1, 1884:

For [illegible]	[illegible]	$ [illegible] 00 00
	Salaries of [illegible] and [illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible] 41
	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Organist	[illegible] 00
	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Fuel and light	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible] and furniture	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible] Y. M. C. A.	100 00
	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bills payable	[illegible]	[illegible]
To balance	[illegible]	[illegible] 41
Total		[illegible]
By balance on hand [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 00
	Memberships	[illegible]
	On advertisements	[illegible]
	Bulletin subscriptions	[illegible] 00
Rent and fixtures, old rooms	[illegible]	100 00
Bills and due uncollected	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total		[illegible]

WM. WADHAMS,
C. H. DODD,
T. A. MA[illegible],
C. W. STAVER,
E. C. DAVIDSON,
[illegible]
Finance Committee

[illegible]

To subscription [illegible] and cash from [illegible]	[illegible]
To present indebtedness	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
By indebtedness [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] 1884	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

It will be seen by the above statement that during the past year the association has reduced its indebtedness of $194.09, which was incurred during the previous year (1882-1883) some $167. The committee are now making a canvass for funds and will be glad to receive contributions. The object is a worthy one, doing work practical in every feature, of benefit not only to young men but to the best interests of our city also.

The names of the gentlemen composing the financial committee are a guarantee that the money has been wisely expended.

JOSEFFY

Joseffy returned yesterday from the Sound and left by the Albany express to give a concert in Salem. Of his performance in Seattle, the *Chronicle* had the following from the graceful pen of Mr. Samuel G. Young:

It were vain to criticise Mr. Joseffy's performance last night. His programme contained a series of gems. The central and most dazzling figure was the Beethoven Sonata Appassionata. One could not but [illegible] enjoyment [illegible] at the great scheme of the old king of harmonists as, under the hands of Joseffy, his themes would be found showing themselves in unexpected places. Now smothered in a chord, now standing brilliantly forth, boldly challenging the criticism of the expert harmonist, again lost sight of a moment, only to reappear in a still more unshaped [illegible] quarter. Joseffy never loses an effect. Whether in Beethoven as he wrote it, or in a Liszt transcription, he reveals mysteries long hidden, both in the reading and piano effects. There is no trickery about Joseffy, no striving after effects to call out the admiration of the audience for him as a performer. Still we see in him the great interpreter, and recognize him as such, and in his interpretations we are brought into the very atmosphere of the composers' thoughts, and this is the highest compliment we can pay him. We think of Beethoven, of Schubert, Schumann and Liszt, when we hear their works. We see the men through their compositions and nearly lose sight of the interpreter, so vividly does he bring them into light.

As an executant, Joseffy stands unrivaled [illegible] pianists to-day.

At Victoria, Joseffy received a perfect ovation from a crowded house, each seat of which was taken by the very best of society, including the governor and his suite, and he was personally asked by numbers of the citizens to repeat his recitals Thursday night, but his dates made his impossible. After the performance he was invited to a supper by the prominent musicians of the city, who escorted him to the boat.

Following is the programme for the recitals at Masonic hall to-night:

Overture	Bach
Romanza and Rondo	Chopin
[illegible]	Schubert
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] Liszt
[illegible]	[illegible] Liszt
[illegible]	Rubinstein
Spinning Song	Mendelssohn
Midsummer Night's Dream Fantasie	Liszt
[illegible] Balletto	Gluck-Liszt
[illegible] Melodie	Joseffy
At the Spring, by request	Joseffy
Souvenir d'Amerique (Valses)	[illegible]
[illegible]	Gottschalk
[illegible]	[illegible]
The Mill	Joseffy
Rhapsodie Hongroise No [illegible]	Liszt

THE STAGE

NEW MARKET.—Performances this afternoon and evening close the engagement of Kate Castleton and company at the New Market. They leave to-morrow afternoon for Puget Sound, and will play the circuit to Victoria.

The next attraction is Miss Rose Eytinge, who opens Thursday the 20th inst., in "Felicia, or Woman's Love," a reigning New York success. Miss Eytinge played a fine engagement at the New Market five years ago.

THE CASINO.—Interest of amusement lovers is now centered in the opening of the Casino opera house, which event takes place next Monday evening. Nearly every seat in the house has been sold, and there will be a crush, of course.

THE COURTS.

STATE CIRCUIT COURT—SMITH J.

FRIDAY, Nov. 14, 1884

John Kay vs. City of East Portland—Motion to vacate order of injunction denied.

Maggie Culnann vs. Michael Culnann—Referred to Sam R. Stott to take testimony.

C. Waterhouse vs. W. W. Espey et al.—Decree of foreclosure of mortgage.

J. H. Fedder vs. J. C. Devert—Dismissed.

Ferguson et al. vs. Kiessling et al.—Decree.

State of Oregon vs. L. A. Johnson—Jury out.

State of Oregon vs. J. J. Morrison—On trial.

J. S. Lang vs. E. B. Long—Order of publication of summons.

Emil Weber vs. Mary and Walter Keyes—Order of publication of summons.

POLICE COURT—MORELAND, J.

Frank Williams—Vagrancy, under advisement.

Pat Crotty—Same, fined $25.

C. L. Palmer—Same, continued till November 15th.

BIG REAL ESTATE LAWSUIT

[illegible] Possession of a Tract of Land at Olympia

[illegible] in the Chronicle [illegible] in the corporate limits of [illegible] The [illegible] steps [illegible] taken in the [illegible] Monday, the [illegible] owners and [illegible]

William Pattison [illegible] but [illegible] will be remembered by our older citizens as having owned at one time a large tract of land [illegible] grounds. The property [illegible] value at the time [illegible] laid the tract [illegible] into blocks, lots, streets, [illegible] and recorded the same as "Pattison's [illegible] addition to the town of Olympia." [illegible] property and contemplated improvements were [illegible] on paper until Pattison finally [illegible] step by building [illegible] the most eligible lots. The proprietor then sold a few lots and all went [illegible] swimmingly until he removed to Portland, when he was sued by Thos. Macleay & Co., of this city, for debt, and [illegible] of the [illegible] the [illegible] property was attached and finally passed into the possession of [illegible] by a deed from the court. Now comes something that looks like [illegible] business somewhere. Although Macleay has [illegible] up for himself [illegible] some on the property and has succeeded in selling [illegible] hundred lots to various parties who, together with himself, have been for a term of years in the quiet possession of their premises. A Portland man, William Connell, comes to the front and claims to be the lawful owner of the whole business. [illegible] has instituted suit [illegible] now valuable property. Mr Connell [illegible] his employed W. Scott Beebe, of Portland [illegible] of Olympia to push the case, while Mr R. G. O'Brien of this city, and no less than fifty-six others, representing defendants in the case, are preparing to contest with every legal appliance this sudden invasion upon their rights. Of course all this means fun and lots of gravy for the lawyers, but death to the smaller owners who will doubtless fall in the first part of the battle, or be frozen out altogether. So far as now appears, plaintiff's claim is based upon a mere technicality, since by recent decision of the supreme court, it is understood that when an action has been begun against a non-resident, and notice of the same is published, notice of attachment also must be simultaneously made, but it seems that this precaution was not taken in the present instance, and hence the loophole.

FORMER PORTLANDER DROWNED

Andrew Maxwell, the Bank Clerk Found in the River at Montreal

Andrew Maxwell, formerly teller of the Bank of British Columbia here and well known to Scottish residents of this city, was drowned at Montreal, Canada, on the night of November 4. It is supposed that he was trying to go on board the steamship Sarmatian, with the surgeon of which he was well acquainted and that he slipped from the gang plank. The Montreal *Star* of November 5 gives the following account of the affair:

The body of a well dressed young man was found floating about 9 o'clock this morning at the Allan wharf, foot of McGill street. The water police being notified the body was taken up by a boat from the steamship "Prussian," and conveyed to the station. The body was identified as that of Andrew Maxwell, at one time clerk in the Bank of British North America, Montreal, but for some time past holding a position in the bank in London, Ont. He was known to be staying in the city for several days past and boarding at the St Lawrence hall. A *Star* reporter called at the bank this afternoon and ascertained that Maxwell was a Scotchman by birth and had been connected with the bank about eleven years, having been some years teller here. A short time ago he was removed to the London branch, where he filled the position of accountant. He was unmarried and of about middle age, and was in Montreal on a visit.

It appears that the deceased was seen with his friends in the St. Lawrence hall up to about 12 o'clock last night when he was in good spirits, and was discussing the election with vivacity. He subsequently went to his room and rang for a glass of wine, which was sent to him. He went out a short time after, and was not heard of till news of his being found in the river was received. Mr. Hogan, of the St Lawrence hall, states that the deceased came to the hotel on October 30. He appeared to be correct in his habits, "at times perhaps a little odd," but nothing to signify. The body, on being identified, was removed to Seale's, the undertaker, on St. Antoine street, where it now lies. In the pockets were found a large-sized pocket-book, containing two keys, a seal and a one dollar bill. An inquest will be held.

On the body of the drowned man was found a number of articles, including a rubber tobacco case, cigar holder, some small change, a receipted board bill, and an envelope addressed to M. A. Maxwell, Bank of British North America, London, Ont. The last-named no doubt establishes his identity. It is said that he had an uncle residing somewhere in the west. The bank officials in London have been communicated with by telegraph.

THE WASHINGTON TERRITORY VOTE

It is impossible on account of slowness of remote precincts in getting their returns to county seats, and of the distance of some county seats from telegraph lines, to give the correct vote of Washington territory. Following is a table of majorities as nearly correct as can be given at this time:

ARMSTRONG		VOORHEES	
Adams	[illegible]	Clallam	10
Asotin	[illegible]	Columbia	[illegible]
Chehalis	[illegible]	Franklin	7
Clarke	[illegible]	Kitsap	[illegible]
Cowlitz	[illegible]	Klickitat	[illegible]
Douglas (est)	[illegible]	Kittitass	[illegible]
Garfield	[illegible]	King	[illegible]
Island	[illegible]	Lewis	[illegible]
Jefferson	[illegible]	Mason	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Skagit	[illegible]
Pierce	[illegible]	Skamania	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Snohomish	[illegible]
San Juan	[illegible]	Walla Walla	[illegible]
Spokane	[illegible]	Wahkiakum	[illegible]
Stevens	[illegible]	Whitman	[illegible]
Thurston	[illegible]	Yakima	[illegible]
Whatcom	[illegible]		
		[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]		

FOUR COUNTIES OFFICIAL

SEATTLE, Nov 14.—[Special.]—Official majorities: Clallam, Voorhees 60. Jefferson, Armstrong 48, Stevens 119, Spokane 410, Whatcom 101.

LOWER CASCADES, Nov 14.—Skamania county official—Armstrong 14, Voorhees 107.

SNOHOMISH AND SKAGIT

SEATTLE, Nov. 14.—[Special.]—Snohomish county Voorhees [illegible] majority, Skagit, Voorhees [illegible], with two precincts to hear from.

WHY WE WANT MORE PEOPLE

EUGENE CITY, Or., Nov. 14, 1884.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

In THE OREGONIAN of the 13th instant I read an article entitled "Board of Trade Matters," including the report of the special committee on immigration. Allow me to say that I for one fully indorse the methods recommended by that report, and would like to see each county of the state join with the Portland board of trade in their efforts to increase immigration. No one but a genuine mossback would question the policy of increased immigration. The more people we have the better schools, roads and such like. The greater the population the greater the value of real estate. It is estimated that each able-bodied man is worth $1000 to the state or community where he lives. The immigrant adds not only his personal value to the community, but the money he brings is put in circulation and added to the general wealth. I think each county ought to contribute its share toward the expense of maintaining an immigration bureau, for certainly the counties outside of Multnomah would receive their proportion of the net result. I am also of the opinion that some system should be inaugurated at once. It is a matter of remark that a thing of such vital importance has been so long neglected. I believe there are hundreds of thousands of people in the United States, Canada and Europe who would come to Oregon at once if they knew the truth concerning her numerous advantages. The proper thing to do, then is to advertise—advertise truthfully and unceasingly.

Whoever is the owner of an acre of land or an interest in a railroad or the proprietor of a hotel, can well afford to contribute something towards maintaining a judicious system of advertising. I think a good way would be to send samples of our cereals, vegetables, fruits and woods to the county and state fairs of the eastern states. They would thus come directly in contact with and attract the attention of the practical farmer, the class we need most. The Oregon farmer needs new life. Portland cannot neither can any town in this state prosper and buy their butter, eggs and pork east of the Mississippi river. The farms in the Willamette valley, so far as practicable, should be divided into 40, 80 and 160-acre tracts, with a family on each tract, and when this is done and when all the tillable land [illegible] is occupied, the population of the Willamette valley will be at least four times [illegible] as it is now. And then the [illegible] Chinese will [illegible] there will be plenty of white [illegible] who will [illegible] do the work for a fair compensation.

GEO. M. MILLER

ALBANY NOTES

ALBANY, Nov. 14, 1884.

Five weddings in Linn county within the past week.

Mrs. O. T. Porter and children have returned from a visit to California.

C. C. Cherry, of the firm of Cherry & Parkes, is in southern Oregon, on business.

Ripe raspberries were picked in the garden of an Albany resident several days since.

The democrats of Linn county will celebrate in Albany on Friday evening, November 21.

Albany hunters are considering a mammoth hunt, to take place some time about the last of next month.

J. P. Hazel will soon open a gymnasium in Parrish's [illegible]. This will be something new for Albany.

Colonel C. W. Fanning will speak in Albany on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, November 19 and 20.

The court house dome presents a much better appearance, it having been repainted and the weather vane regilded.

On Monday, December 8th, the regular annual election of chief and assistant chief engineer of the Albany fire department will take place.

The city election will take place in Albany on Monday, December 1st, a mayor, treasurer, recorder, marshal and three aldermen to be elected.

Mr. J. J. Lafollet, a former resident of this county, was killed near Prineville, by falling from a load of hay and the wagon wheel passing directly over him lengthwise.

Rev. J. H. Condit and wife, who have resided in Albany for several years, will soon remove to New Jersey. The pulpit of the Presbyterian church will be filled by Rev. Mr. Lee, of your city.

A step-daughter of Sy Flinn, a farmer living near town undertook to ride a fractious horse to town last week. She was thrown three times, and received injuries from which she died last Tuesday.

A meeting of the citizens of Albany will be held at the court house on Saturday evening of next week for the purpose of considering the amendments proposed to the new city charter. Following are some of the most important changes contained in the proposed amendments of the city charter: First—The mayor and recorder's term to be changed from one to two years. Second—The council may punish the members for disorderly conduct and provide for the impeachment of city officers. Third—To prevent the introduction into the city of contagious diseases. Fourth—To suppress and prohibit dance-houses, bawdy and assignation houses, gambling and gambling-houses. Fifth—To prohibit the use of opium. Sixth—To oblige prisoners to work on the streets. Seventh—To provide for the sale of property for taxes. Eighth—To regulate and prohibit the carrying of concealed weapons. Ninth—Indebtedness owed to persons residing in the city can be deducted from the assessment. Tenth—The council is authorized to create debts to the amount of $2000.

HE MAY BE A PEER

It may not be generally known that in the person of Mr. A. D. Charlton, the very efficient and popular general western passenger agent of the Northern Pacific, our citizens have been cherishing in their republican breasts an aristocrat of the deepest dye, but such is reported to be the case. The "D" in Mr Charlton's name stands for Drysdale, and the gentleman in question is one of the last claimants to the disputed earldom and estates of that family and it was only yesterday, a friend of his said, that he received a cablegram from London, sent by his English relations asking him to start at once for London, so that the question of privilege may be raised during the present session of parliament.

Mr. Charlton's friends have noticed that lately his brow has been overcast, and the cause thereof, they think, is the result of much study concerning the customs he will have to adopt. Any Englishman could have told him that the only really requisite dress is a scarlet plush mantle trimmed with ermine, together with an earl's coronet and a rapier. Should he succeed in establishing the claim, the house of lords is to be congratulated on recovering so able a man to their ranks. The Drysdale-Charlton family is of great antiquity, for they were a power in the land before the days of the conqueror, and it was a Charlton who, in conjunction with Hereward, led the Picts and Scots in their successful wars which had for a result the turning out of Ireland of the Welsh.

GUILTY OF MANSLAUGHTER

VANCOUVER, Nov. 14.—The case of Frank Thornton, for the killing of John Matthews, a portion of which trial was reported in THE OREGONIAN November 13, was resumed on Wednesday last, the court house being packed with spectators long before the opening of court. The prosecution occupied the time until noon with testimony of a circumstantial nature. On the part of the defence, the evidence of the accused was the most important. He claimed, as he had from the time of the death of Matthews, that while furrowing out the ground, a pig came suddenly from under the fence frightening the horse, and in his efforts to get away Matthews was thrown to the ground, the plow catching him by the neck, and after being dragged a short distance, was extricated and found to be dead. Thornton then carried the body to a grass-plot near the fence and summoned the neighbors.

The two theories, one founded on the testimony of the boy Lawrence Matthews, and the other on the evidence of the defendant, were argued by counsel, and on Thursday at 4.30 the case was given to the jury, and three hours thereafter they brought in a verdict of manslaughter. The court sentenced the prisoner to seven years in the penitentiary.

THE EAST SIDE

During next week there will be revival services each evening at the Methodist church.

Mrs. Thos. B. Byrne has been in a critical condition the past few days with an internal disorder.

The Cleveland and Hendricks club met last evening and made arrangements to participate in the Portland celebration next Wednesday.

J. A. Newell was the victim of a spoon presentation by Sumner post, G. A. R. Thursday evening. It was in honor of a recent addition to his family, and had no political significance.

Two shots were fired on Fourth street last evening. The cause could not be ascertained—probably a private political celebration, as the occupants are known to be of democratic proclivities.

While returning from the southern portion of the city in a buggy yesterday, Mrs. O. J. Bellinger and child and Miss Grace Matlock were thrown therefrom through the horse running away, but escaped uninjured.

Mrs. Workmaster, learning of her liability to be sent to the asylum, absented herself from the city for several days, and seems to have got a supply of good sense during her absence, as her conduct since her return has given no further cause for alarm.

Christmas Present.

Moore's beautiful free hand crayon portraits for Christmas presents. Send in your orders early. Studio at Abell & Son's, 29 Washington [illegible]

HORSES.—Twenty-[illegible] draft horses [illegible] at Goddard & Fra[illegible] stables, Fifth and Taylor. Will be sold at a bargain.

HENRICHSEN & GREENBERG,
149 First St. Portland, Or

IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS, WHOLESALE and retail dealers in Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Clocks, Spectacles, etc. Watch repairing, and Jewelry of all kinds manufactured to order. Orders from the country promptly attended to. Goods expressed on application.

Sick headaches, habitual costiveness, pains in back and limbs, loss of appetite, bad breath and taste in the mouth, etc. entirely cured by the use of

USE OREGON BLOOD PURIFIER PFUNDER'S KIDNEY & LIVER REGULATOR

GILMAN HOUSE

EUROPEAN PLAN

LOUIS EPPINGER

FIRST CLASS ONLY

PORTLAND, OREGON

John [illegible] Jennings, OYSTERS, FISH, Poultry and Game, [illegible] Northwest corner Fifth and Washington

Dr. E. C. Brown, Diseases of Eye & Ear, 169 First St.

Albums.

GREAT SALE OF

ALBUMS

AT

[illegible]

[illegible] The [illegible]

21 Latest Plush Albums for cards and cabinets $1 [illegible]

Extra Large and Fine Albums, quarto size, [illegible] Silk Plush, all colors, in Turkey Morocco, full gilt, $2 50 [illegible]

[illegible] Albums, Albums on Stands, Boudoir Albums, Parlor Albums, full [illegible] styles of Handsome Albums from $3 to $10 [illegible]

SEE THE SHAKESPEARIAN ALBUM

GOLDEN RULE BAZAAR.

EQUALLY LOW PRICES IN

SCRAP BOOKS

AND

Autograph Albums.

ROLLER SKATES: . $1

Folding Chairs, very handsome $1 25

Work Baskets, 3 New Styles this week.

A MOST BEAUTIFUL LINE

OF

LADIES' WORK STANDS & BASKETS.

300 STYLES OF DOLLS,
VASES, CHINA CUPS and SAUCERS, etc.
WAGONS, VELOCIPEDES,
DOLL CARRIAGES,

Wholesale and Retail. New York Prices.

16[illegible] First St. 10 and 12 Morrison St.

COHEN, DAVIS & CO.

TIME AND MONEY.

The person who has yet to [illegible] his Winter underwear [illegible] appreciate the [illegible] true value [illegible] injustice if they fail to [illegible] advantage [illegible]

GREAT MARK-DOWN SALE

OF

WINTER UNDERWEAR.

[illegible]

WHITE MERINO UNDERWEAR [illegible] $1 [illegible]

RED [illegible] KNIT SHIRTS and DRAWERS [illegible]

CALIFORNIA FANCY STRIPED ALL WOOL SHIRTS [illegible] $3 50, $4 50

FINE MERINO SHIRTS and DRAWERS, FANCY STRIPED [illegible]

We cannot give a full list of prices here but all and [illegible] goods it will pay you. They are marked [illegible] below regular prices and they will surely go very quick [illegible] had better call early.

CLOTHIERS

KOHN & SESSER [illegible]

AND HATTERS

Cor First & Morrison Sts.

[illegible]

I. F. POWERS,

Manufacturer and Dealer.

PARLOR AND CHAMBER SETS

In All Styles at Low Prices

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Wall Papers, Window Shades & Upholstery Goods

Of All Descriptions, at his Warerooms,

Cor. 188 and 190 First St.,

Reaching through 200 feet and connecting with [illegible] store on [illegible] Front

Stoves and Household Goods bought, sold or exchanged. [illegible]

Special accommodations to parties [illegible] Furniture [illegible]

PORTLAND [illegible]

CLOSING OUT

THE ENTIRE STOCK

OF THE

New York Jewelry Co.

107 FIRST ST.

All Goods Retailed at Wholesale Prices,

COAL, COAL, COAL!

Save Your Money by Purchasing a Domestic Coal.

THE TACOMA COAL CO.

Are now furnishing a superior article of Domestic Coal for the low price of

$7.50 and $8 per ton,

Delivered at any part of the city. Apply at the [illegible] Third St., north of G, near Kalama Depot, or leave orders at E. G. PIERCE & CO'S Ash st.

CUNDRY COKE

Always on Hand. 7o1m

COAL! COAL!

SCOTCH SPLINT,
AUSTRALIAN WALLSEND,
ENGLISH CANNEL,
ANTHRACITE EGG,
LEHIGH.

ENGLISH FAT COKE and CHARCOAL,
KINDLING and DRY OAK WOOD.

The [illegible] government test places Scotch Splint 50 per cent above other Domestic coal for heating purposes.

THOMPSON, DeHART & CO.,
Yamhill and First Sts.
Coal Yard Fourth and E sts. 10nf

MERDING & FARRELL,

DEALERS IN

Hay, Bran, Middlings, Chops, Oats, Wheat, Oil Meal, and Feed of all kinds; also Groceries and Provisions,

FRONT AND ALDER STREETS.

Another Removal.

On the 1st of December, 1884,
we will be happy to meet
our friends at
251 FIRST STREET,
between Madison and Main.

Meanwhile, our patrons can take advantage of the

Tremendous Cut

— IN —

[illegible]

Decided upon by

The Bouquet,

73 THIRD ST.

[illegible]

Leading Fur House

OF THE NORTHWEST

SEAL-SKIN

And Silk Fur-lined Garments in stock and made to order, of the

LATEST STYLES.

HIGHEST AWARD OF

GOLD MEDAL!

MECHANICS' FAIR, 1884,

For Best Exhibit of Manufactured Goods and Fur materials of every description.

29 WASHINGTON STREET,

Portland, Or

Send for Catalogue.

KNIT JACKETS

In All Colors

AT LOW PRICES.

[illegible]

COATS.

DIRECT IMPORTATION.

A. ROBERTS,
135 and 137 First St.,
N. W. corner of Alder [illegible]

ESTABLISHED 1851

Hodge, Davis & Co.,

IMPORTING

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Portland, Oregon.

PAVILION SKATING RINK

NOW OPEN

AFTERNOON from [illegible] to 4:30
EVENING from [illegible] to 10
SATURDAY EVENING [illegible] to 10:30

Admission: [illegible] afternoon and evening [illegible]
[illegible] nights 50c
Ladies afternoon and evening [illegible]
[illegible] Skate checks [illegible]

[illegible] will be enforced. No objectionable characters allowed in the Pavilion.

J. B. LOOMIS, Manager

SOL'S

Holton House Restaurant,

No 60 Alder Street.

FINEST APPOINTED IN THE CITY

Conducted on the European Plan

AT LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

In consequence of change in business, we offer [illegible] entire stock of

CHINESE & JAPANESE FANCY GOODS,

Fancy Embroidered Silk Goods, Dressing Gowns, Handkerchiefs, Bamboo Ware, etc. [illegible] Bronzes, Curios, Ivory Goods, American Fancy [illegible] and Jewelry at cost price. [illegible] Gents' Under Shirts [illegible]

QUAN ON YUO & CO.,
[illegible] Morrison [illegible]

THE

Good Samaritan Hospital,

Twenty first and L Sts., Portland,

FROM ITS FAVORABLE POSITION AND LARGE grounds, [illegible] a most healthful and beautiful part of the city, with skillful physicians and attentive nurses, this institution offers superior advantages to invalids who need careful attention, quiet, and pleasant surroundings.

Attending Physicians:

DR. SAYLOR, DR. H. C. WILSON, DR. STRONG

Matron: MRS. WAKEMAN
Asst Matron: MRS. CAMPBELL

PIONEER MASQUE DEPOT

Masquerade Suits
AND
Theatrical Costumes
FOR RENT

[illegible] offered to the [illegible] Country Orders [illegible]

T. N. DUNBAR,
[illegible]

Writing Lessons

AT THE

PORTLAND BUSINESS COLLEGE

FORENOON, AFTERNOON, EVENING

Second & Yamhill. Students admitted any time.

Wove-Wire Mattresses

Known as the Eade & Adams patent, and manufactured and sold by

GEORGE M. PARKER,

188 Fifth Street, Portland, Or.

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SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 1, 1884

OUR FOREIGN COMMERCE

Facts and Figures that Bewilder the Mind

WASHINGTON, Nov 3.—The figures representing values and quantities employed by Mr Jos. Nimmo, Jr, chief of the bureau of statistics, in his report of 1884 on the foreign commerce of the United States, are almost bewildering from the magnitude and even to minds familiar with such subjects those which represent the nation's growth are astonishing. The value of the imports and exports combined for the year ending June 30, 1884, was $1,408,211,302. Our commerce with the countries of Europe was $9[illegible], 752,068, or 67 80 per cent with the colonies of North America, Mexico, Central America and West Indies it was $228,598,5[illegible]1, or 16 [illegible] per cent with South America, $106 960,894, or 7 60 per cent, with Asia and Oceanica, $96 166,320 or 6 8[illegible] per cent with Africa and colonies, $8,[illegible]69 816, or 47 per cent with all other countries $10,104,606, or 1 07 per cent

The six principal ports stood, with reference to imports of merchandise, as follows First, New York, 6[illegible] 14 per cent, second, Boston, 9,3[illegible] per cent third, San Francisco, 6 32 per cent fourth, Philadelphia, [illegible] 77 per cent fifth, Baltimore, 1 62 per cent, and sixth, New Orleans, 1.0[illegible] per cent

With respect to value of exports of domestic merchandise the first six ports stood in the order of magnitude as follows First, New York, 46 8[illegible] per cent, second, New Orleans 10.53 per cent third, Boston, 8 07 per cent fourth, Baltimore, 6 66 per cent fifth, San Francisco, 5 51 per cent sixth, Philadelphia, 4 70 per cent.

In 1884 the value of dutiable merchandise entered for consumption was $[illegible], 575 389, against $700,529,673 the preceding year. The total amount of duties was $190,28[illegible] against $210 6[illegible]7 203 the previous year

The number of immigrants arrived in the United States during the year was 518,592, against 603,322 the previous year to-wit From Great Britain and Ireland, 129,294 from Germany 179,67[illegible] from all other countries of Europe 143 2[illegible] from British North American provinces 60,0[illegible]1. The immigration from China fell from 8031 in 1883 to 270 in 1884 The percentage of female immigrants was From Ireland, [illegible] from England, 38 2 from Scotland 37 5 from Austria, 12 3 from Denmark, 3[illegible] from France [illegible] from Germany 40 6 from Italy, 19 2 from the Netherlands, 40 2 from Norway, 37 [illegible] from Sweden, 3[illegible] from Russia, [illegible]7 3 from British North American provinces, 3[illegible] 3, and from Asia only 1 5

The total tonnage of vessels entered at seaports of the United States fell from 13,360,8[illegible]7 tons during the year ending June 30, 1883, to 12 08[illegible] 61[illegible] tons during the year ending June 30, 1884 The percentage of American tonnage entered fell from 71 56 in 1856 to 23 3[illegible] in 1884 and the percentage of foreign tonnage entered increased from [illegible] 44 in 1856 to 76 66 in 1884

The percentage of imports and exports of merchandise carried in American vessels is now less even than the percentage of the tonnage of American vessels entered at seaports of the United States The percentage of total imports and exports carried in American vessels fell from 75 2 per cent in 1856 to 27.7 per cent in 1865 Since the year 1865 the proportion of imports and exports in American vessels fluctuated much, but during the year ending June 30 1884 it was only 17 5 per cent

The figures and statements relating to our internal commerce are most impressive In 1850 the number of acres of improved land in farms was 11[illegible]6[illegible]614, against 284 771,049 in 1883 In 1850 the number of miles of railroad in operation was 9,021, against 121,592 in 1883 The number of tons of coal produced in 1850 was 7 [illegible]8,899 against 96 000,000 in 1883 In 1850 the value of products of merchandise was $1 01[illegible],016,616, against $5,369,579,191 in 1883

The total number of miles of railroad in the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa Minnesota and Dakota was 1276 in 1850, 22 747 in 1870 and 55,874 in 1884 From 92 to 95 per cent of grain received at the ports of Portland, Boston, Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore during the year 1883 was the product of our western and northwestern states and territories. It is estimated also that about 9[illegible] per cent of our exports of beef [illegible] per cent of our exports of pork products, and 8[illegible] per cent of our exports of live animals are the products of these states and territories. The value of the exports of breadstuffs and provisions, chiefly the surplus product of our western and northwestern states which as before stated amounted to $7[illegible] [illegible] in 18[illegible] increased to $420 5[illegible]6,48[illegible] in 1880 and the development of internal commerce was very much greater

The tonnage transported on the New York state canals fell from [illegible] tons during the year 1868 to 5 664,056 tons in 1883, but the tonnage transported on the New York Central and Hudson River railroad increased from [illegible] in 1868 [illegible] 10 8[illegible] 440 tons in 1884 the tonnage transported on the New York, Lake Erie and Western railroad increased from [illegible] in 1868 to 13 010,623 tons in 188[illegible] and the tonnage transported on the Pennsylvania railroad increased from [illegible]72,01[illegible] tons in 1868 [illegible] in 188[illegible] The total tonnage transported by these three roads increased from [illegible] tons in 1868 to [illegible] tons in 1883 From trustworthy data it appears that the total value of our industrial products for the year ending June 30 1883 amounted to at least $10 [illegible] [illegible] that the value of the products of industry in the United States is about [illegible] times the average annual value of our exports of merchandise and about [illegible] times the annual average value of our imports of merchandise during the last five years and nearly seven times the average annual value of our entire foreign commerce, embracing both imports and exports The real value of the internal commerce of the United States was nearly seven times the value of the exports of merchandise from Great Britain and Ireland twice the value of the imports of merchandise into Great Britain and Ireland and three times the value of the total foreign commerce of Great Britain and Ireland. It was eleven times the value of the exports of merchandise from France eight times the value of the imports of merchandise into France and five times the value of the total foreign commerce of France. Compare the total value of the products of the industries of the United States with the value of the exports of the countries named, and the case stands as follows

Annual value of products of industry in the United States [illegible] $10 000 000 000

Total value of the exports from Great Britain and Ireland, France, Germany, Russia, Europe, Holland, Austria-Hungary and Belgium [illegible]

From this it appears that the total value of the products of all industries in the United States is more than twice the total value of the exports of merchandise of all kinds from the countries of Europe just mentioned

The total value of the foreign commerce of Great Britain and Ireland with countries other than the United States was about one-tenth of the value of the industrial products of the United States

According to Mr M G Mulhall, the well-known English authority, the United States is now the largest manufacturing country on the globe the value of its manufactured products in 1880 being as stated by him about $550 000 000 in excess of the value of the products of manufacture of Great Britain during that year Our census valuation of products of manufacture in 1880 was $5 3[illegible]9,579 191 Of this amount the value of products consumed in the United States and disposed of in our internal commerce was about $5,250 000 000

But the total value of the exports of products of manufacture from Great Britain and Ireland to all foreign countries during 1883 was only $1 [illegible]7 000 000 and the total value of the exports of products of manufacture from France was [illegible] 000. In other words, the census value of products of our own manufacture consumed in the United States during the year 1880 was five times the value of the exports of products of manufacture from Great Britain and Ireland during the year 1883, and more than fourteen times the value of the exports of products of manufacture from France during the same year

They Saw It in Iowa

St Paul [illegible]

It is pleasant to note that at least in one state the prohibitionists saw the folly of throwing away their votes on St John. The result in Iowa shows that he had a surprisingly small vote in that stronghold of temperance. Had their brethren in the east realized that a vote for St John was in reality a vote for Cleveland and against the very principles for which they are working, all this doubt and uncertainty would have been avoided. In future presidential elections it will be better understood than heretofore that the longest purse and the biggest promises secure the prohibition influence

"Yes, brethren," says the clergyman who is preaching the funeral sermon, "our deceased brother was cut down in a single night—torn from the arms of his loving wife, who is thus left a disconsolate widow at the early age of 24 years." "Twenty-two, if you please," sobs the widow, in the front pew, emerging from her handkerchief for an instant.

THE AMISH PEOPLE

A Curious People in Ohio Originally from Germany—They Bang Their Hair and Wear Mother Hubbard Dresses—Honest but Shrewd—Their Aversion to Law Suits and War

[illegible] Dispatch

Among the curious people in Ohio are the Amish, who settled in Holmes and Tuscarawas counties at the beginning of the century. Permit me to tell you something about them. They are Germans but I am not informed what particular part of Germany they came from. They are a queer sect, indeed, and would, no doubt, create a sensation were any of them to walk down Michigan avenue on a pleasant afternoon. They are farmers by occupation and the very best to be found, notwithstanding they are as old fashioned in their methods of tilling the soil as in everything else. The grain they take to market is the plumpest and cleanest to be seen, and the horses and cattle they dispose of are always bigger, fatter and stronger than any one's else. They live in comfortable wooden houses surrounded by orchards, and usually across the road from the great red barns which they provide for their live stock. Carpets are unknown to them unless it be those made of rags and woven by one of their own number. The houses are barren of pictures and other ornaments, and what few articles of furniture they possess are of the cheapest kind. Nevertheless they are wealthy, as a rule, and when not engaged in loaning out their surplus cash at a fair interest are adding to their wide acres and building newer and greater barns

HONEST BUT SHREWD

They are honest to the cent, but withal shrewd, especially when trading horses or buying land. If a merchant by mistake gives them more change than is due, they invariably return it. Their peculiarity, of course, is the fruit of their religion, which was founded by a man who spelled his name Amish, but pronounced it Om[illegible]ish. The men are as rugged as the hills on which they live, and the women as fresh as the breezes from off the ocean. They use homespun cloth entirely and their only shades are black, blue gray and yellow. The men wear broad brimmed black hats, cowhide boots pantaloons three inches too short, flannel or checked shirts, and square-cut coats reaching just below the hips. They never shave and their full beards are dark and fine and shine like silk. Their hair, which grows thick and straight, is never touched by the profane hands of a professional barber. Fathers cut the children's hair, while the mothers perform the same task for the fathers. Beginning at the temple, the shears are run in a direct line over the ear and down the neck, thence up over the other ear to the other temple. The top of the head receives no attention but the hair is combed forward over the brow and then "banged" better than any hair-dresser in the country can do it. I asked an Amishman while in Tuscarawas county the other day how long his people had been banging their hair, and he told me that old Amish had originated the style over one hundred and fifty years ago. Little did that pious old soul imagine that he was setting an example for nineteenth-century swells to follow. By way of a clincher my informant declared that his grandfather, who flourished in Pennsylvania with the other Amish, wore his hair in that peculiar manner as far back as the revolutionary war

MOTHER HUBBARD DRESSES

The women make their dresses after the style of those designated as Mother Hubbards. They are ignorant, however, of that concern in the bosom which other women call a yoke. About their shoulders they wrap a business resembling a small shawl, the ends of which they sew, pin or tie to their waists. Quaker women, I believe, wear the same sort of an apparatus. These clothes or shawls are either blue, black or yellow, and are worn by old and young alike. A [illegible]-year-old girl, in fact, is dressed the same as a woman of 60. In their homes, however, the maidens wear badges, for the benefit of the young men I presume, in the shape of snow white caps, while the married women dress their heads in black. When they go to market or leave home for any other purpose the women don large sunbonnets to protect their faces from the weather as well as from the curious gaze of the outside world. They shun all kinds of jewelry except the marriage ring, which is worn on the third finger, and is a simple band of gold. They are good pure women and rear their families to serve the Lord and fear the devil. Some of the girls are really beautiful with their dark hair, clear complexions, pink cheeks, innocent nature and modest ways. They wear coarse, heavy shoes but I've seen many a classic foot in that neighborhood but alas if the truth must be told, the quaint owners of the same were either hoeing corn, pitching hay, or, worse yet, feeding their father's swine. Think of a beautiful girl, with the foot and form of Venus [illegible] pigs by the roadside

TWO FACTIONS

Within a few years the Amish people have been rent apart, and now there are two factions. Civilization is quietly at work among them, and before long [illegible] for the women and drinking places for the men. As long as civilization let the Dunkards alone they were at peace with each other. Civilization stepped in, however, and now there [illegible]. Formerly when the Dunkards went to church, their feet were washed by one [illegible] and wiped by another. Civilization taught some of them that the washing and wiping could be done just as well by one as by two. This was the rock upon which the church split in twain. In the one, women do the foot [illegible] and in the other the washing and wiping departments have been consolidated. So it is with the Amish. The civilized Amish will not have anything to do with buildings set apart for church purposes. They worship in the dwellings of their members and elect preachers from their own number. They will not wear buttons on any of their garments but use instead great metal hooks and eyes. Lightning rods they regard as devices of Satan while wagon and buggy springs are denounced in the strongest terms. The civilized or Hickory Amish as they are called build churches and look with favor on lightning rods as well as wagon springs. They have even [illegible] their hooks and eyes, and before long will no doubt be reckless enough to have their hair cut by a barber. Both branches of the church however believe in

A LITERAL HELL

of burning sulphur, and that horrible dogma is vigorously taught every Sunday in the year. [illegible] the convict on that [illegible] while [illegible] those who subscribe to the Amish religion. Children are taught that if they fall away from the church they will surely be roasted when they die. Hell is painted in the most lurid colors of the bible, and the picture is held before the gaze of frightened youngsters morning, noon and night, 365 days in the year. They fast at regular intervals, and, like the Dunkards, have their feet washed when they enter the sanctuary. The ministers in their sermons or talks devote a great deal of attention to pride, which they term the greatest sin inasmuch as it is the foundation of all other sins. Flaming colors, high heeled shoes, false hair, striped hose and such things are denounced as the agents of the evil one, whose beguilements lead down to death and perdition. [illegible]

Ministers in the Orthodox church are always farmers and are not paid for their services. Among the Hickories men of some learning are selected, and are supported by the congregation over which they preside. Education is not discountenanced in either church by any means, [illegible] child is taught to read, write and figure. Too much learning is considered a bad thing, as it tends to make the child dissatisfied with his lot and eventually leads him away from the fold

NO LAW OR WAR

There are two things an Amishman will not [illegible] to consider [illegible]. He will neither go to war [illegible] go to law. All their difficulties are settled in church after the regular Sunday morning services are over. As they are an honest moral God-serving people church trials are few, and final in the decisions reached. Among the names very common among the Amish are these: Yoder Miller, Mast, Troyer and Hostetter. I heard of several Jacob Millers. In order to avoid confusion they are designated as Curly Jake Miller, referring to this particular Jake Miller's hair; Little Jake Miller, Big Jake Miller, and so on. A Mr John A. Hostetter lives at Canal Dover, Tuscarawas county. He is mayor of the village and a lawyer with a large clientage. He told me that his father, who was a strict Amishman, and believed firmly in the tenets of that church, enlisted during the war, and was excommunicated, you might say for his patriotism. Young Hostetter and his brother became disgusted with the church for this reason and left it. They educated themselves, and both are now successful professional men

The father, after he left the army, returned to Ohio, was taken back into the church and then moved to Missouri, where there is another large Amish settlement. Mr Hostetter told me that in the orthodox branch of the church, lovers are permitted to "bundle," as in certain parts of Scotland. Immorality, however, is almost an unknown sin to them. In the morning the young people breakfast together, after which they separate until the next Sunday. Originally the Amish were whigs, but for some reason they changed their political fronts, and are now a unit in support of democratic principles

A BANDBOX REPUBLIC

San Marino the Funny Its Size Scenes Legends and Customs.

It was from the pier at Rimini writes someone in Belgravia, that we had our first glimpse of San Marino, on a bright September afternoon. Rushing by rail across the plain, the evening before, we had sought it in vain amid the twilight throng of the Umbrian peaks. Now its crisp outline, its triplet of towers, awoke an old longing to visit the oldest republic in the world. We started from Rimini the next morning, almost in the mood of explorers in a pleasant stir of excited expectancy. The plain being crossed, the road winds up hill and down dale to the little torrent that is the frontier line between kingdom and republic. Soon we came to Serravalle, a straggling village with a picturesque tower, and here a pair of white oxen were brought out to pull us up the rough road. Little ravines sparsely set with oaks and birches, and rolling gray hills newly wrinkled by the plow, replaced the rich greenery of the plain. The spiked blue thistle appeared by the roadside, gleaming like sword blades in the sun. The limestone crags of San Marino towered ahead—a natural fortress—and there were peeps of the mountain waste behind. To our right was a series of castle-crowned hills—pretty Verrucchio, the nest of the Malatesta brood, the fierce cliffs of Scorticata and a chain of lower eminences set with prim rows of mulberries. Convents and hamlets and sentinel cypresses break the monotony of the level to the left, and beyond it a faintly tinted sky line of mountain ridge sweeps up from the Pesaro headland to the range behind Urbino. We follow our white road to a mass of brown roofs at the base of Monte Titano. This is Borgo, the commercial capital of San Marino. The whole territory of the state consists of sixteen square miles, and it has a population of about nine thousand souls. The capital city inclusive of the Borgo at its foot, has over nine hundred inhabitants. The army is composed of ten companies of ninety men each but perhaps our guide forgot to reckon the reserves. The entire revenue of the state is less than £5000 a year but San Marino is a model of financial prudence. It has

NO PUBLIC DEBT,

lives within its income, and has even a nest-egg laid by against rainy days. And although it bestows no titles on its own subjects, it swells its exchequer by the sale of orders and titles of nobility to foreigners. To avoid complication with Italy, it has no printing office within its dominions. For the same reason it refrains from growing tobacco, and buying the leaf from Italy at cost price, contents itself with manufacturing its own cigars. It possesses no penal establishments, but has made a very pleasant arrangement with its obliging neighbor. San Marino sends its criminals to be punished in Italy and—although that part of the the arrangement is not recorded in black and white—may be said to receive monks and nuns in exchange, for the two large nunneries and four monasteries of this tiny state afford the devout uncurtailed privileges that are no longer, [illegible], to be enjoyed across the border. The legend of San Marino may be told in a few words. He was a Christian of Dalmatia, and came over with a companion named Leo, to assist in the rebuilding of Rimini (then Ariminum) early in the fourth century, during the reign of Diocletian. Wearied by incessant struggle against Roman persecution, the Christian friends withdrew to this Mons Titanus, planted a cross on the summit of the rock above their cave, carved on it the word "Libertas," and devoted themselves to holy exercises and meditation. Gradually their fame spread, miracles were ascribed to them, believers gathered round them. The community of San Marino sprang into existence and has remained a republic ever since—not, however, without several narrow escapes from annexation by this or that pope or potentate, and although originally a refuge for the devout, its rulers were not monastic. It was to this place that Dante likened the entrance to purgatory, and it became famous in history as a frequent bone of contention between Montefeltro and Rimini. It was a disappointment to find the principal church of this ancient place in the likeness of a Corinthian temple. [illegible] white marble and white-wash [illegible] with execrable daubs of the old Twelfth century church nothing is left but the campanile, and the present building was only finished in 1835. [illegible]

ST AUGUSTINE FLORIDA

Celebration of the Anniversary of Ponce de Leon's Settlement of the Town

St Augustine Florida, the oldest town in the United States, [illegible] a place for a younger sister to hold a celebration on the [illegible] of March [illegible] of the anniversary of Ponce de Leon's first attempt to effect a settlement in Florida, over 3[illegible] years ago, and at the same time commemorate the founding of St Augustine by Menendez in [illegible]. Committees have been appointed to make the necessary arrangements, including [illegible] Governor Bloxham, United States Senators Call and Jones, Mayor Alba of St Augustine, Mayor Dancy of Jacksonville, Congressman Bisbee and Davidson, General Kirby Smith, Admiral [illegible] Bishops Moore and Young and [illegible] representative men. The chairman of the executive committee is General H [illegible] of the United States army. In a circular [illegible] issued the committee state that the necessary funds are to be raised by subscription. "The occasion," adds the circular, "is one of national interest, St Augustine being the first European settlement within the bounds of the United States, and its entire history marked by the most interesting events." An appeal is made to those "who make St Augustine their winter home, or who are in any way interested in the prosperity of the state," for contributions to enable the committees to prepare for a celebration commensurate with the interests of the occasion. The flavor of romance has always hung about the adventurous quest of Ponce de Leon and his [illegible] fountain whose waters were said to [illegible] youth and beauty, and looking back through the centuries to the time when he first set foot in the land of flowers, we are transported into the epoch of Ferdinand and Isabella, and Boabdil the Moorish king of Granada, and our own prosaic age is seen to be connected by an almost invisible thread with that romantic period of Spanish conquest which Washington Irving has painted in such glowing colors. Ponce de Leon found no fountain of youth and beauty, but he discovered a land which hour[illegible] has given renewed health and vigor to many despairing invalids. Florida has made great strides within the past decade owing to the influx of persons from the north in search of a milder climate or profitable investment in orange groves. A large amount of capital has been invested in various Florida enterprises during the past few years, and the state has felt the impulse of added wealth and energy throughout its borders, quickening the dormant forces and stimulating the ambition of its own population. The proposed celebration, besides appropriately commemorating an important historical event, will have the effect of calling general attention to the progress which Florida has already made as well as to the nature of her resources and her capabilities for the future. St Augustine is not only one of the oldest, but is also one of the quaintest and most interesting towns in the country, and the celebration will gain additional interest from the fact that it will take place in the presence of many visible memorials of the Spanish domination. Some of the old Spanish buildings still remain and portions of the town exhibit many traces of the picturesqueness so characteristic of all Spanish American towns. There is, however, a new as well as an old St. Augustine, and the handsome buildings which line the more modern streets, while lacking the quaintness of their venerable neighbors, afford a gratifying evidence that the ancient town has renewed its youth in the fountain of new industrial forces and imported capital, thus realizing in a certain sense the dream of its founder after centuries of alternating stagnation and torpid growth.

Dayton is the banner republican precinct of Yamhill county

BOOKS IN PHILADELPHIA

Seventy Public Libraries Little and Big with One Million Volumes

Philadelphia [illegible]

To many the statement that there are more than 1,000,000 volumes upon the shelves and in the cases of the public libraries of Philadelphia would seem a great overestimate, and yet such is a fact and but few would readily credit that these are contained within more than seventy institutions, all of which are more or less public. The average citizen, if pressed, might be able to name a dozen of which he has heard, but his personal knowledge is confined to the grand old Philadelphia library, with its costly Ridgway Branch, and the busy, popular Mercantile, with its rows of cases and its comfortable reading and chess rooms. And yet, scattered through the length and breadth of the city are scores and scores of associations having libraries, many of which number thousands of volumes, accessible in varying degrees to the general public, and all having their influence in the cause of education. How many know really anything of the fine library of the American Philosophical Society and yet it contains some 20,000 valuable scientific and historical works, and is next to the oldest in the city. There is the Brotherhood library with nearly 40 000 books and numberless others of lesser size

When Dr Benjamin Franklin, in 1731, got a few friends together, and between them all subscribed the sum of £100, he and they little dreamed of the present Philadelphia library, with its inestimable wealth of rare manuscripts ancient documents and 140,000 volumes. Yet that was the start of that great institution, the oldest in Philadelphia. Books were costly things in those days and the residence of Robert Grace on the north side of Market street below Second, afforded ample room for the accommodation of the mere handful with which the present 140,000 began. Eleven years later the collection had grown a little, and in 1742 was dignified by being held under a charter, and in two years more the state house was used for its reception. The success of this first venture led to the formation of other and smaller companies, but in 1769 71 they all came together and merged themselves into the Library company of Philadelphia and, with their collective treasures, moved to the second floor of Carpenters' hall in 1773. Then their stores increased amazingly for that age and the old building at Fifth and Library was erected, to which they moved in 1790 and remained until taking up their final abode in their present quarters. To-day the Philadelphia Library has its circulating department in the large building at Juniper and Locust, and its reference and greater collection in the great Doric building of granite, known as the Ridgway branch, at Broad and Christian, and rejoices in nearly 1000 members

Among the literary treasures of this great institution are the 11 000 rare and valuable volumes in what is known as the Loganian library, an institution founded in 1750 by James Logan, and which until 1792, had a separate existence at the northwest corner of Sixth and Walnut streets. There is an odd little item concerning this collection of interest. It was originally endowed with 500 acres of land in Bucks county, which were leased by James Logan for a period of 111 years. This expired in 1861 and then the land was revalued, a new rent agreed upon, and a fresh lease executed for 121 years. In 1983 another revaluation will take place and a new rent be agreed upon, and the land again leased for 121 years. At present the net income from this source is about $[illegible]

The Philadelphia library is peculiarly rich in rare historical and curious collections. [illegible] manuscripts in Hebrew, Arabic, Abyssinian, Samaritan, Burmese, Greek, [illegible] and other languages. It has the finest and largest chess library in the country, numbering 900 titles and printed in [illegible] modern languages. There are [illegible] of Philadelphia newspapers, forming continuous files from the first number of the first paper published in this city in 17[illegible] to the issue of the Press of yesterday. Within the last [illegible] the historical collection has been [illegible] by what is known as the [illegible] being the originals of letters between [illegible] father and daughter [illegible] period of [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] the Philadelphia the Mercantile library [illegible] about [illegible]. In 18[illegible] at No 100 Chestnut street, where it opened March [illegible]. In 18[illegible] it [illegible] the Athenæum [illegible] In [illegible] it purchased of the heirs of Dr [illegible] the Philadelphia Dispensary, the lot at Fifth and Library [illegible] and the next year moved into its new building there which cost $41 [illegible]. Its total debt of the company now amounted to nearly $23,000 its membership was 1000 and its books numbered 10,2[illegible]7. In 18[illegible] the Franklin Market House on Tenth street was bought for $126 000 and the Mercantile library settled down into its present permanent quarters in the summer of 1869 having spent about $100,000 in improvements and alterations. To-day, the property is worth at least $[illegible]0 000, and the library collection perhaps $15[illegible] 000. The company has some $45 000 invested, from which it derives an income. Its membership numbers about 5300

The university library began with the establishment of the academy in 1749. It was slow in growth [illegible] 17[illegible] and passed under the university in 17[illegible]. It now contains some 2[illegible],000 volumes, including a number donated by Louis XVI. The most complete collection in America of the ancient writings of the Quakers is to be found in the 10,0[illegible] volumes contained in the library of the Four Monthly meetings of Friends, on the southside of Arch, above Third. It is a very venerable library of books, and dates back to the collection begun by Thomas Chalkley in 1742. The Philadelphia Athenæum, at Sixth and Adelphi streets has more than 20 000 volumes on its shelves. It was started in 1814 by about 100 members and [illegible] quarters on Fifth street until 1847. The Academy of natural sciences possesses a very fine library of about 35 000 volumes and 4,000 pamphlets. It was started with the society in 1812, but in 1828 it had only reached 1,0[illegible] volumes. In its collection it has a copy of every work on conchology ever published numbering nearly 1000 volumes.

The Law Association, founded in 180[illegible], has about 10,000 volumes in its library at Sixth and Walnut. The Apprentices' Library, at Fifth and Arch which began its existence in 1820, now has about 2[illegible],000 volumes. The Franklin Institute, under whose auspices the recent exhibition of electrical appliances was made, and which was founded in 1824, has a valuable library of some [illegible],000 volumes

One of the most interesting collections is that of the Historical Society, which numbers about 17 000 volumes, over 30,000 pamphlets, and nearly 200 bound volumes of manuscript. Among these are the manuscripts of the Penn family, beginning in 162[illegible]. One of the volumes contains the original certificates of the delivery of two beaver skins on January 1, by the proprietaries at Windsor Castle, for this was the tenure by which Penn's lands was held of the crown. The library was organized, of course, with the society in 1824, and for nineteen years a small closet in a hall of the American Philosophical society held all its books. In 1844 the society moved to No. 211 South Sixth street, at that time numbered 115, and its library had grown to sixty volumes. Three years later it moved to the Athenæum. The change did it good, for two years afterward, in 1849, the library had swelled to 1700 volumes. In 1872 it had gone to No. 820 Spruce street, and in March of this year it took possession of its present quarters at Thirteenth and Locust

The college of physicians, at Thirteenth and Locust has one of the finest collections of medical and scientific works in the country numbering about 2[illegible],000 volumes, and having [illegible] its size since 1784. In 17[illegible] the Germantown [illegible] library was begun [illegible] and now boasts some [illegible] books, many of which are very rare and most of which are very valuable. There are over 100 volumes in the almshouse library, and about 1,500 in the circulating library of South ward. The Friends' free library and reading room in Germantown started in 18[illegible] with 2700 books and now has about 8000, among which are no works of fiction. Over the gas office on Seventh street, is a library of about 17 000 volumes belonging to the German society contributing for the relief of distressed Germans in the state of Pennsylvania. This long-named association was incorporated in 1764, but did not begin its library until 1817

In addition to the libraries thus briefly named there are some 40 more, possessing at least 500 volumes each. For instance, the Baptist Historical Society, with perhaps 10 000, the Academy of Notre Dame, with more than 5000, the Wagner Free Institute of Science, exceeding 10,000, the West Philadelphia Institute with more than 5000, and so on. But it is clear that the multiplication of small libraries does not make up for the absence of one great library where the scholar, the professor, the editor, the author, the man of science and the man of affairs may each be reasonably sure of finding any book he wants

ENGLISH SNOBBERY

How It Manifests Itself Disagreeably to Americans

Charles G Leland in New Orleans Times-Democrat

There is, however, in England, as in every other country, a disposition to greatly exaggerate the advantage which the United States enjoy in possessing so much cheap land. I was told only yesterday that but for this we might be as backward as any country, to which I replied, "Do you really attribute our prosperity to land alone?" "Yes," was the answer. "How, then, is it that Russia, with so much productive soil, is a land of miserably poor peasants?" "Ah! the Russians are a very different people from the Americans." "There," I said, "at the very first question you change your argument from the land to the character of the inhabitants." Adam Smith has shown that in fact the worst land in any country is generally the first settled. It is not understood here, or elsewhere in Europe, that the truest elements of prosperity in a country are freedom, equality, justice and education. Add to this free exchanges without much extravagance, few paupers and very few immoderate fortunes, and we should have the chief elements of material prosperity. If we take, let us say, 1000 men and settle them anywhere there must be found for every one his work. If they can produce more than they can consume of a fabric or material, let them sell it to another community. But if we introduce to this commerce a millionaire, a lord or any person who will keep a large train of half idle servants, and establish extravagant standards of living and wants beyond the reach of the majority, we at once bring in that which results in indolence, poverty and vice. An aristocracy did great good and little harm during the middle ages, now the conditions are exactly reversed. The point was long since missed in America when this became generally understood. Here in England we are just getting to it. Half the world are still more than half convinced of the truth of the couplet:

[illegible]

While the other half are beginning to believe that for every great independent and cultivated person in the [illegible] there are thousands of [illegible] who are [illegible] spoken of the [illegible] England and the [illegible] education and [illegible] class. [illegible] rank and inherited wealth, and the argument that such beings as flunkies and servile followers and dependents should be [illegible] the name of Englishman. [illegible] Twenty years ago [illegible]

MOLLY PITCHER

Exploits of a Study Heroine of the Revolutionary War

[illegible]

[illegible] was apparently not [illegible] a [illegible] from the enemy killed her husband at his post, and the officer in command having no fresh gunner at hand ordered the piece to be withdrawn from the field. Molly saw her husband fall as she came from the spring with water, and also heard the order. She dropped her bucket, seized the rammer and vowed she would fill her husband's place at the gun and avenge his death. She performed the duty with a skill and courage that on the following morning Gen Greene presented her to Gen Washington, and the commander-in-chief conferred upon her the commission of sergeant and ordered her name placed upon the list of half-pay officers for life. After this she usually went by the name of Capt'n Molly. She is described as a stout, red-haired young woman—she was only 22 years old at the time of her husband's death—with fine, dark, piercing eyes, and rather prepossessing appearance in spite of the fact that she usually wore an artilleryman's coat over her skirts and a cocked hat. The French officers admired her bravery greatly, and after the battle of Monmouth, made her many handsome presents. She left the army soon after this battle and died some years later near Fort Montgomery, in the Hudson Highlands

First Class Obituary

The following extraordinary obituary notice we copy from a Wisconsin paper. Its language is wonderfully and wonderfully made:

Early last Thursday morning Deacon Shove's wife died. The secular and religious press will publish her obituary, but apart from mere official observation is in order. Mrs Shove inherited a psychological organization fitting her for early life to be taught of the Lord. The elevated and deep-toned piety of her parents happily disposed her to remember her Creator in the days of her youth. When example, discipline and instruction were developing, consistent and redemptive [illegible], early years initiated her commencing womanhood into the [illegible] of divine mould. The sublime mission assigned her sex in the affection of the Father's love [illegible] were with her triumphs free from all doubt, and the light her whole adult life were [illegible] recognized and endorsed. To enable her to fully to carry out the divine programme, she became a member of the Baptist church. With the possibility of a well trained English formation and the "steadfast, immovable" character accumulating Christianity commands she was always modest, humble and retiring. Amidst her neighbors she was an angel of mercy, weeping with the sorrowing and rejoicing with those upon whom the sun shone. In the church her ordained sphere was to gladden the hearts of earnest worshippers, to co-operate with them in the employment of the temptive measures, to honor the blood that saves and to secure a home in heaven. The sun of the lamented husband is low in the western sky and all the branches of the parent tree have reached adult years. In the home circle her long extended influence is so interwoven with the whole life in the soul of every one remaining, that "being dead she speaks" more persuasively than when living. And this influence will deepen in current and increase its power, until the family reunion, where all tears are wiped away.

An old Scotch invalid, who was tended by a faithful maid servant, was constantly anticipating his speedy demise. "I am thinking, Nancy," he said one day, "that it canna be long noo. I feel as if this verra nicht the end wud come." "Indeed, laird," said the attendant, "if it were the Lord's will it wad be real convenient, for the coo's gaen to calve, and I dinna weel see hoo I am to tend on ye baith."

COSTIVENESS

affects seriously all the digestive and assimilative organs, including the Kidneys. When these organs are so affected, they fail to extract from the blood the uric acid, which, carried through the circulation, causes Rheumatism and Neuralgia.

The functions of the Liver are also affected by costiveness, causing

Bilious Disorders.

Among the warning symptoms of Biliousness are Nausea, Dizziness, Headache, Weakness, Fever, Dimness of Vision, Yellowness of Skin, Pains in the Side, Back and Shoulders, Foul Mouth, Furred Tongue, Irregularity in the action of the Bowels, Vomiting, etc.

The Stomach suffers when the bowels are constipated, and Indigestion or

Dyspepsia,

follows. Fetid Breath, Gastric Pains, Headache, Acidity of the Stomach, Waterbrash, Nervousness, and Depression, are all evidences of the presence of this distressing malady. A Sure Relief for irregularities of the Stomach and all consequent diseases, will be found in the use of

AYER'S PILLS.

They stimulate the stomach, free the bowels, healthfully invigorate the torpid liver and kidneys, and by their cleansing, healing and tonic properties, strengthen and purify the whole system, and restore it to a salutary and normal condition

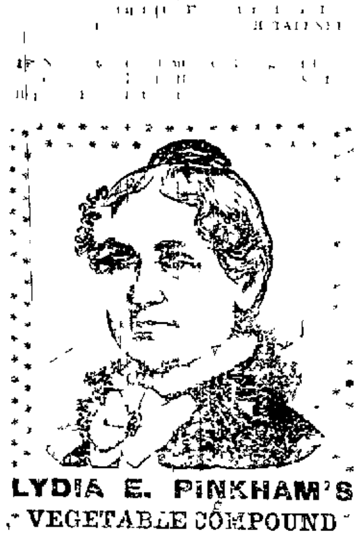
PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists

DOWNRIGHT CRUELTY

[illegible]



LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S

VEGETABLE COMPOUND

IS A POSITIVE CURE

For all of those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

[illegible]

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS [illegible]

OREGONIAN

S G Skidmore & Co. of Portland, Oregon, write: [illegible] WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY [illegible]

[illegible] WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY [illegible]

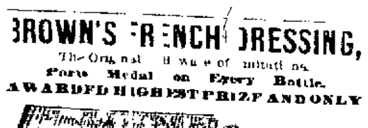
George A Harding, Oregon City, writes that [illegible] WISTAR'S BALSAM [illegible]

BROWN'S FRENCH DRESSING,

The Original. Beware of Imitations.

Paris Medal on Every Bottle.

AWARDED HIGHEST PRIZE AND ONLY



MEDAL, PARIS EXPOSITION, 1878

A CARD.—To all suffering from errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc. I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send self-addressed envelope to Rev Jos. T Inman, Station D, N Y.

MILLINERY AND FANCY DRY GOODS

BARGAINS,

THE PARISIAN SUIT HOUSE

—SELLS—

CLOAKS AT REDUCED PRICES,

Children's Cloaks from $1 50 upward
Misses' Cloaks from 3 50 upward
Ladies' Cloaks from 4 50 upward
Silk Ulsters quilted lining 11 00 to $45

Also have on hand a large stock of

Ready-Made Dresses

And will make to order

Call and examine our goods and prices before buying

No. 224 First St.

MISS A. S. JORGENSEN,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Millinery, Straw Goods, Feathers, Flowers,

LACES, VAILINGS, SILKS,

Velvets, Ornaments and Trimmed Hats,

NO 103 FIRST ST., PORTLAND, Or

(Next to Ladd & Tilton's Bank)

MRS. J. HANOVER,

12 THIRD ST Portland

IMPORTER OF

FINE MILLINERY,

Hats, Feathers, Flowers, Ornaments,

And all LATEST NOVELTIES.

COUNTRY ORDERS solicited.

One Agent (dealer only) wanted in every town. R. W. TANSILL & CO., 55 State St., Chicago.

HUMMER & BYERLY, Druggists & Chemists, Agents for Portland, Oregon.

Lime, Lime.

We desire to notify our customers that the Lime Company we represent has not and will not enter into any agreement or become members of any compact with other lime companies to put up the price of lime.

We ask Architects, Builders and Contractors to call upon us for bids before purchasing elsewhere.

We guarantee "Langdon" Lime equal to any other on the market. Full weight and fresh from the kiln.

TAYLOR, YOUNG & CO.,

34 Front street Portland, Oregon,

Agents for San Juan Archipelago Lime Co.

CASH IS OUR MOTTO!

Groceries at Bed-rock Prices.

[illegible]

All Other Goods in Same Proportion

AT

BRISTOL & BUXTON'S,

No. [illegible]0 Morrison street bet. Second and Third.

Orders by mail promptly filled.

J. POLIVKA & CO.

33 Washington St.

Portland, Oregon.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

OF PORTLAND.

Over [illegible],000 Volumes and 125 Papers and Periodicals.

CORNER OF STARK AND FIRST STREETS Over Ladd & Tilton's BANK.

MEMBERSHIP FREE TO ALL.

Monthly Dues $1. Quarterly Dues $3.

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[illegible]	C. H. LEWIS
MATTHEW P. DEADY	M. W. FECHHEIMER
[illegible]	HENRY FAILING
[illegible]	R. H. LAMSON

MATTHEW P. DEADY President
HENRY FAILING Vice President
[illegible] Treasurer
M. W. FECHHEIMER Cor. Secretary
[illegible] Librarian and Rec. Secretary

RUBBER
HUDSON
MAKER OF
STENCILS
SEALS
Seal Engraver, 31 First St.

Good Morning President Cleveland

Ain't you glad we smoked Kicker Cigars during the campaign

CALL FOR GAMBRINUS BEER

The Brightest, Purest and Finest Flavored in the Market.

Brewed in Portland.

SO PATRONIZE HOME PRODUCTION

WM. GARDNER & CO,

Practical Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters

HOT WATER HEATING A SPECIALTY.

Corner Third and Alder streets, Portland

School Taxes.

SCHOOL TAXES FOR THE YEAR 1884 ARE DUE and payable at the office of the School Clerk, [illegible] Morrison street S E corner Third. WM. CHURCH, Jr., School Clerk.

OF PORTLAND RESTAURANT

EPICURES ALWAYS GO TO Madame Drouillard's Finest French Dinner including wine, coffee and [illegible] Private rooms

50 cts. Try a dinner. Morrison St. up stairs.

MILLINERY AND FANCY DRY GOODS

BARGAINS.

THE PARISIAN SUIT HOUSE

SELLS

CLOAKS AT REDUCED PRICES!

Children's Cloaks from ... $1 50 upward
Misses' Cloaks from ... 3 50 upward
Ladies' Cloaks from ... 4 50 upward
Silk Plush Quilted Lining ... 1 00 to $35

Also have on hand a large stock of

Ready-Made Dresses

And will make to order ... all and examine our goods and prices before purchasing.

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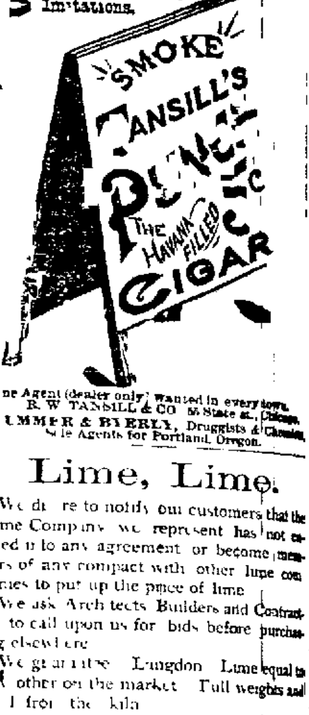
BEWARE OF Imitations.



One Agent (dealer only) Wanted in every town.
R. W. TANSILL & CO., 55 State st., Chicago.
SUMMERS & BYERLY, Druggists & Chemists, Sole Agents for Portland, Oregon.

Lime, Lime.

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TAYLOR, YOUNG & CO.,

34 Front street, Portland, Oregon,

Agents for San Juan Archipelago Lime Co.

CASH IS OUR MOTTO

Groceries at Bed-rock Prices

9 lbs Pearl Sago	$1 00
9 lbs Pearl Tapioca	1 00
13 lbs No. 1 Island Rice	1 00
9 lbs Dry Granulated Sugar	1 00
11 lbs No. 1 Island Sugar	1 00
1 keg Cal. Mackerel	1 00
1 case 2 lb tins McMurray's Oysters	2 50
1 gallon Tin Coal Oil quarts	65
A fresh lot of Walter Wilson's Pearce's Soda Biscuits per lb	

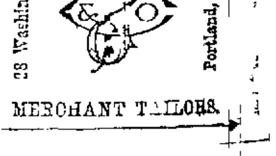
Other Goods in Same Proportion,

AT

BRISTOL & BUXTON'S,

20 Morrison street, bet Second and Third.
Orders by mail promptly filled.

J. POLIVKA & CO.



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DIRECTORS

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RUBBER STAMPS

HUDSON

MAKER OF

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SEALS

Seal Engraver, 31 First st.

KICKER

Good Morning President Cleaveland.

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School Taxes.

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WM CHURCH Jr School Clerk.

OF PORTLAND RESTAURANT

EPICURES ALWAYS GO TO Madame Droulhat's Restaurant. Finest French Dinner in the city, including wine, coffee and ... Private rooms for ladies ...
Try a dinner ... up stairs.

The Oregonian.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 15, 1884

COMMERCIAL.

[illegible]

For several days ... with the [illegible] ... [illegible] ... heavy ... [illegible] ... stocks ... steady ...

PRODUCE RECEIPTS—First ... flour ... sks potatoes ... sks ... eggs ... bbls ... [illegible]

IMPORTS—Per steamer ... [illegible] ... pkgs ... bbls ... sks ... cs ... [illegible]

FREIGHTS—The Valley Forge loads flour for Tacoma, under prior charter, and the ... [illegible] ... to be reported in spot, but ... business is being worked. The demand ... [illegible] ...

WHEAT—There is no improvement in the ... markets ... [illegible] ...

OATS—selling at ... [illegible] ...

POTATOES—A very good movement ... [illegible] ...

GREEN FRUIT—A shipment of ... boxes ... from California for Montana ... Apples ...

BUTTER—... [illegible] ...

CHICKENS—More than plentiful ... [illegible] ...

EGGS—Arrivals only ... [illegible] ...

Markets by Telegraph

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14—Weather cloudy.

Receipts—Wheat 1,910 ctls, flour ... sks, ... potatoes ... sks.

Freights—The market is very weak. Charters ... quoted as follows: For wood ... [illegible] ... to Cork for orders, U.K. ... Efforts are being made ... [illegible]

Wheat—Spot—The market is rather weaker. Offerings are large of poor ... [illegible] ...

Barley—Spot market quiet but steady ... [illegible] ...

Oats—Supplies are large ... [illegible] ... choice and extra choice ...

Butter—Easy, fresh roll ...

Eggs—Steady, fresh California ...

Hops—Dull and nominal ...

Wool—Very quiet ... quotations nominal.

Hides—Quiet, wet salted light to medium ...

Potatoes—Steady and quiet ... Early Rose ...

Salmon—Inactive.

Dried Fruit—No demand ... market weak.

Green Fruit—Quiet with a light demand.

Provisions—Steady and quiet.

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Nov. 14—Wheat higher, ... December. Pork higher, $11 45 bid January. Lard higher, $6 90 January. Flax, nominal, $1 35. Short ribs, lower, $5 ... cash.

NEW YORK MARKETS

NEW YORK, Nov. 14—Wheat firmer. Flour ... hides, quiet and steady.

BEERBOHM'S FOREIGN BREADSTUFFS REPORT

LONDON MARKETS

LONDON, Nov. 14—Floating cargoes—Wheat, ... Cargoes on passage and for shipment—Wheat ... maize quiet.

Mark Lane—Wheat, quiet; maize, firm.

English country markets—Quiet.

MONEY MARKET

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14—Sterling exchange on London banks 60 days $4 80, documentary, ... Transfers, 15.

Bank of England rate of interest 5 per cent.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14—Silver bullion ... fine per ounce, $1 07 ...

Sterling—$4 81 ...

Good commercial from ... lower, documentary ... lower.

U. S. Bonds—3s 100½; ...

LONDON, Nov. 14—Consols—100 ... money 100 ...

Silver bullion English standard 325 fine, per fine ounce ...

U. S. Bonds—4½s 116 ... Closed ...

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

SHIPPING NOTES

The Br iron bk Dovenby, 682 tons, arrived out to ... in ballast from Iquique. She is consigned to ... & Co.

The ship Valley Forge is in from Sea[illegible] ... to load lumber.

The ... C. Goss, from Victoria, is reported to be ...

The ... Abeona and County of Merioneth, ... have crossed out.

The ... for San Francisco crossed out ...

... tonnage rates have given way under competition, and recent contracts for the round trip between Astoria and Portland have been made as low as ... barks of 900 tons register.

The Tillie E. Starbuck cleared from New York ...

DOMESTIC PORTS

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14—Arrived—Sh Ardnamurchan, ... Newcastle, N. S. W.; ... Persia, ... and Milton Park, Cork.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14—Arrived—... Sailed—Sh Tillie E. Starbuck, Portland.

... no date—Arrived—Ship Sentinel, ... for New York.

PORT BLAKELEY, Nov. 14—Arrived—Schooner ... San Francisco.

ASTORIA, Nov. 14—8 A. M.—Cloudy, wind east ... left out 7:30 A. M. Arrived down ... with Escvale 8:30 A. M. ... Pettit, ... docked ... Valley Forge ... 9 A. M. ... schr Argonaut arrived in at ... yesterday 6 P. M. Thick, calm.

CAPE HANCOCK, Nov. 14—Passed out ... 9:30 A. M. ... County of Merioneth ... 8:30 A. M. ... Columbia ... ship Valley Forge ... 12 M. Light swell on the bar, wind southeast, 10 miles.

FOREIGN PORTS

DUNKIRK, Nov. 13—Arrived—Nor bk Tomalfo, ... Portland.

FALKLAND, previous 12—Sailed—Str Zealandia, San Francisco.

CARDIFF, Nov. 13—Sailed—Br sh Finger, San Francisco.

... previous Oct 28—Sailed—Br bk St ...

PANAMA, Nov. 12—Sailed—Str San Juan ...

MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14.

Alta	[illegible]	Hale & Norcross	[illegible]
Bodie	[illegible]	Mexican	[illegible]
Best & Belcher	[illegible]	Mono	[illegible]
Bodie Con	[illegible]	Mount Diablo	[illegible]
Chollar	[illegible]	Ophir	[illegible]
Con Cal & Virginia	[illegible]	Potosi	[illegible]
Crown Point	[illegible]	Savage	[illegible]
Eureka Con	[illegible]	Sierra Nevada	[illegible]
Gould & Curry	[illegible]	Union	[illegible]
		Utah	[illegible]
		Yellow Jacket	[illegible]

NEW YORK STOCK QUOTATIONS

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.

Northern Pac. Pfd.	43	Northwestern	87½
[illegible]	12½	Lake Shore	67½
[illegible]	85	N. Y. Central	88
[illegible]	80½	Erie	14

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

[illegible]	13½	Western Union	61½
[illegible]	18½	C. B. & N. stock	72 75

BIG GUNS.

How they are Made at the Philadelphia Navy Yard

Philadelphia News.

Not until [illegible] blown up of [illegible] fellows [illegible] began [illegible] with [illegible] the [illegible] been [illegible] congress on the recommendation of the secretary of the navy. And [illegible] the close [illegible] to the present age from an [illegible] to be seen in every stage of manufacture from the forge and foundry to the finishing shops.

The principal feature of interest at [illegible] is the construction of the [illegible] cannon for the new cruisers. [illegible] the ordnance department, the main works [illegible] these guns [illegible] four sizes, [illegible] eight and ten inch bore, and twenty feet six inches, fifteen, twenty, and twenty-six feet long. The process through which they pass is astonishingly complicated to the uninitiated. The forged shafts are prepared away from here at [illegible] rough in a more or less rough state. The two larger sizes are imported from Europe, and come rough-bored and turned, this being necessary to enable the tempering to be done at the place where they are forged. The others are turned out in the rough by the Midvale steel works, Pennsylvania, and are rough bored and turned here, being returned to the works again to have the "oil temper" given to them, without which they would burst at the first discharge.

When returned here they are bored out to within one-eighth of an inch of their final internal diameter. The "jacket," a cylindrical piece of iron, made about 1-100 of an inch smaller than the main barrel, and after having been heated to a degree just below that required to change the color of the metal, in the language of the forge to a "black heat," is then shrunk on. The shrinkage on cooling is sufficient to perceptibly decrease the calibre of the [illegible] or core by compressing the heavy forged steel. All the processes of turning and boring have to be very slowly performed when steel is being worked, and thirty inches a day is the average rate at which a six-inch gun is bored out. The first cut is one inch and a quarter, and subsequently running out increasing [illegible] to the required diameter. The rifling is done with a shaft constructed in the yard as are nearly all the machines used.

Outside the jacket, which extends from the breech about one-third the length of the gun, are placed a number of steel rings passing [illegible] and to about one half of the total length. These are also shrunk on. All of the surfaces which are thus brought into contact under such tremendous pressure are carefully ground to as near as possible an absolutely true cylindrical shape, and are therefore in actual contact for their whole extent. During all of the handling after the first boring a core is placed in the gun, with the double object of preserving the shape intact and forming a lathe centre. The process of boring and turning the outer surface can be carried on simultaneously in improved double lathes in use and manufactured in the yard. The exact cost of each gun is kept, every man's time being charged to the work he is actually engaged upon and the cost of the material and handling being also accurately computed.

THE HOTELS.

HOLTON HOUSE.

W W Button, England
H S Chadbourne, S F
J Purdy, Tacoma
E J Downe & wf, Salem
Mrs W J Brooks, N Y
W J McConnell, Yamhill
C H Cahnar and wf, Ast
J Hunter, Ilwaco, W T
A S King, do
A D Risden, England
H B [illegible], S F
R Ibsen, N Y
Dr S S Huntington, N Y
Miss Elderkin & S [illegible]
Prof A W Stiers, Woodburn
R Collier, Eugene
B Gallagher, Astoria

QUIMBY.

C H Willitts, Corvallis
D H [illegible], do
C Henderson, S F
C A Johnson, Chicago
J Danks, do
J Shields, St Louis
W W Washington, Silverton
A S Hampton, do
J M Arch, Enterprise, Ida
C W Cline, Corvallis
C N Jawett, do
John Bramander, W T Co
S B Whittl, do
Chris Friend, do
[illegible], Tacoma
N Larson, do
A R Maker, do
C W S[illegible], do
J Rhe, do
Geo Merritt, do
J M Maxwell, Gaston
R N Roberts, S F
F A Strong, St Paul
J A Webster, Eugene
H S Carpenter, New York
R Barnitt, do
M J Nolan, Buffalo, N Y
Frank Foster, [illegible] Landing
C Morris, N Yamhill
J H Swartwout, Oregon
W J Neavills, St Paul
Miss Nellie Jardon, W W
J J Stewart, Oregon
G A Gor[illegible]
W P Brown
M H Bull, Sheridan
W J Ross & wf, Oregon
O Wood, N P B B
C F Smith, Corvallis

MERCHANT HOTEL.

W Hill, Valparaiso, Chili
Mrs Mary Cannes, Valparaiso
Miss Louise Canna, Valparaiso
Mrs Ellen Carter, do
R C B Ayers, N Y
Mr G [illegible], Bel[illegible]erton
H Herman, Chicago
C L Johnson, do
I Loreis, Canton, Mo
J W Havnes, do
Jules Lesouzners, Del Norte
F B Smith, Olympia
J Dall
Wm Roehl, Seattle
H J Pasener, Victoria
M J Reed, Astoria
P S Lawler, do
G Beed, do
Hattie Frazer, McCoy
Lulu Burnett, do
R J Burnett, do
C F Kan Horn, do
J Sitton, Dallas, Ill
J C Grummel, Brooklyn
A Slocum, Canton, Mo

OCCIDENTAL.

J F Johnston, Independence
E Ernst, Vancouver
J J Jackson, do
S H Brittan, do
M G Heiffer, do
F Layton, do
F Sexton, do
J M Holstein, Pekin
Miss F Crosswell, West Union
W Noyes, Independence
A McConley & wf, Harney
J C Shull, Scappoose
S Kemmer, Hillsboro
W Price, Independence
N Lost, St Helens
F M Foster, Enterprise
J Jackson, do
J M Archibald, do
E Ipperson, Grand Ronde
P Allen, do
D T Oaks, Fisher's Ld'ng
J B Drake, Lafayette
J B Emery, Astoria
E J Wright, P B Co
E A Faber, [illegible]
J W Lewis, Lewisville
J Martin, Alkali
S P Morse, Seattle

THE GILMAN.

Miss Morrill, M[illegible]
Capt A Y Trask, S F
Mrs P Moir, do
I S Chadbourne, do
K A McCov, do
D A Grant, Goldendale
Andrew Oller, Corvallis
I W G Cofran, Seattle
J R McDonald, do
G P Johnson, do
E A Day, Cincinnati
A Johnson, Astoria

ST. CHARLES.

C J Lovsythe, Kalama
J L Leghorn, do
W Morris, Cheney
S A Clarke, Salem
M Pomeroy, Rainier
H Winter, [illegible]
J A Tanner, McMinn
H S Frick, do
J Emory, Coos Bay
Mrs J Archibald, Brownsville
B J Archibald, Brownsville
Mrs O J Fergusson, Salem
F O McCoy, Grant's Pass
H J Lambert, Lik River
D B Grant, Goldendale
Wm McCormick, Astoria
A J Carter, do
A R Johnson, do
C C Abbott, Oak Grove
Mr C Butler & 2 chn, Vic
G Baum, England
W H Herron & wf, C rock
A C Gowdy, Astoria
H Calkins, Cathlamet
M Doms, Clarke Co
P Glenn, Dalles
J Corliss, Ft Klamath
C Hogue, do
Miss K Archibald, Brownsville
T N Curran, Albany
Mrs D W Laughlin, Carlton
Mrs O Laughlin, do
W G Girdwood, Washou
J Andrew Clifton
P Richards, Scappoose
P B Beckley, Oakland
J H Nye, do
J T Browning, Chehalis

EAST PORTLAND LETTER LIST.

Letters remaining in the postoffice, East Portland, Oregon, November 14, 1884.

LADIES' LIST.

Brewer Mrs J D
Buckley Miss M[illegible]
Campbell Mrs J
Cain Mrs Nellie
Call Mrs Alos
Cline Mrs Jennie
Crinnan Ellen
Crue Mrs Mary
Chenoweth Lizzie
Curtis Mrs Jennie
Dixon Hattie
Divine Maggie
Derry Sarah A
Earl Miss E H
Gray Alice D
Glass Alice J
Hill Catherine
Jarrett Miss L E
Knox Miss Fannie
Hicking Mr Mars
Mouton Mrs Sophia
Moon Miss Sena
McIlery Mrs M A
McMahon Miss Maggie
Nelson Miss Lisa
Nichols Mrs C D
Ordway Mrs
O'Connor Mrs Patrick
Ross Miss Jennie
Bit[illegible] Miss Anna
Sloan Mrs A F
Shultz Miss Lila
Smith Mrs B B
Shufid Elizabeth
Taylor Mrs Edna
Waters Mrs B I
Walters Mrs Minnie

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Anams Wm
Auer F A
Atkins Wm
Browning A C
Broshel Frank M
Brown J T
Bann J J
Baldwin P C
Bennett John
Buckly Jack
Barcham T M
Bennett W G
Carroll J [illegible]
Cole Oscar
Conway John
Dean Thos
Davis Mr
Drown H
Dilge J
Deardorff C
Ellingbar Thos
Ekert W
Custof John
Hall H P
Ingrum Frank
Johnson C W
Jimes A J
Johnson E L
Kelly Frank
Knolls Charles
Kelly W M
Long John
Lees M W
Lee Hop
Mopero Thos
Morgan Chas
Morris James
Miller Alex
Miller Jas E
Manion Frank
Miller Henry
M Dugan John
Orwiler Adam
Page J
Pestman Henry
Phillips D D
Ross Frank
Standard Oil Co
Stoughton F L
Stebler Mr
Schamler Aug
Turnsen W J
Threner Peter
Taylor Alastair
Tracey Dan
[illegible]
White G B
Wells S D
Welder Fred
Wood John
Wells E D

M COUCH, P M

General Robert Toombs has been talking about his old associates. Of General Joe Johnston he said: "Johnston would have been the most successful general of the late war if he had been let alone. Jeff Davis was continually moving him from one place to another." Referring to Jefferson Davis, Toombs said, "He is contumacious and incompatible, and a man of diminutive information."

MALARIA.

[illegible]

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

[illegible]

DR. JUTHILL MASSEY, M. D. ... [illegible] ... without ... [illegible]

SIR JAMES PAGET ... [illegible]

ROBINSON ... BLYCE, M. D. ... [illegible]

PROFESSOR WILLIAM ... RICHARDSON, M. D. ... [illegible]

[illegible] ... the Leading Exposition ... Druggists generally ... 38 Murray street ...

25 YEARS IN USE.

The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age!

SYMPTOMS OF A

TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and

CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.

They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

A SKIN OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER

DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S

ORIENTAL CREAM

or Magical Beautifier

Purifies as well as Beautifies the Skin. No other Cosmetic will do it.

Removes Pimples, Freckles, Tan, Moth Patches, Rash and Skin Diseases, and every Blemish on Beauty, and defies detection. It has stood the test of 30 years, and is so harmless we taste it to be sure the preparation is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. The distinguished Dr. L. A. Sayre said to a lady of the haut ton (a patient): "As you ladies will use them, I recommend Gouraud's Cream as the least harmful of all skin preparations." One bottle will last six months, using it every day. Also Poudre Subtile removes superfluous hair without injury to the skin. Mme. M. B. T. GOURAUD, Sole Prop'r, 48 Bond st., N. Y. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers throughout the United States, Canadas and Europe. Beware of base imitations. $1000 reward for arrest and proof of any one selling same.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a fine blood depurent, a rational cathartic and a superb anti-febrile specific. It raises the failing energies of the debilitated and checks premature decay. It is a Fever and Ague ... bilious remittent, dyspepsia and bowel complaints are among the evils which it ... In tropical countries, where the liver and bowels are organs most ... [illegible] ... it is a very necessary safeguard. For sale by all druggists and dealers generally.

BIG WONDERFUL OFFER

MANHOOD RESTORED

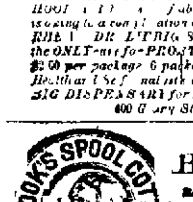
[illegible] ... DR. LIEBIG'S INVIGORATOR is the ONLY cure for PROSTATORRHEA. Price, $2 00 per package, 6 packages, $10.00. Guide to Health ... DR. LIEBIG DISPENSARY for Diseases of Men. 400 Geary St., San Francisco, Cal.

ASK FOR

BROOKS'

Soft Finish as well as Glace Spool Cotton.

Experienced operators on all sewing machines recommend it. For sale by all dealers. PACIFIC COAST AGENCY, 119 Pine st., San Francisco, Ca.



COLLINS VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTERS

For the relief and prevention, the instant it is applied, of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Coughs, Colds, Weak Back, Stomach and Bowels, Shooting Pains, Numbness, Hysteria, Female Pains, Palpitation, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bilious Fever, Malaria and Epidemics, use Collins' Plasters (an Electric Battery combined with a Porous Plaster) and laugh at pain. Twenty five cts. Sold everywhere.

Guaranteed to contain NOTHING but Pure Linen

COLLARS & CUFFS MARKED

A. Hoffman & Co. 251 & 253 RIVER ST. TROY, N. Y. 137 CHURCH ST. N.Y.

SOLD EVERYWHERE 25c. EACH

Manhood Restored.

[illegible]

48 FOR MEN. Checks in six hours, cures in three days. Drug Store 13 N. Eleventh, Phil. No. 2 N. First St., Portland

Be Not Deceived.

Don't buy "electric" or "magnetic" frauds. The best external remedy is Benson's Capcine Plaster.

DR. PAUL M. GRENAN

IS THE MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN ON the Pacific coast in the treatment of all Chronic and Difficult Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

He will guarantee to cure any form of disease of the generative organs, private disease, if the patient follows his advice and treatment.

He has become an expert in the treatment of diseases, weakness and derangement of the reproductive organs of both male and female, including ... caused by the FOLLIES OF YOUTH, such as Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness, or Loss of Perfect Vitality. Nearly two-thirds of all the chronic diseases ... [illegible] ... are neglected by a majority of the Medical Profession.

Persons afflicted with any form of sexual disease or weakness often ... [illegible] ... everything strictly confidential under all circumstances. Lost manhood perfectly restored.

Catarrh, Bronchitis, Throat Diseases, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Kidney Complaint and all diseases of the Eye and Ear, Stomach and Bladder, he insures with a full ... if they are curable, and if not, he will tell you so.

Consultation Free, and a list of printed questions sent to those living at a distance ... Enclose postage stamp for list.

Office—Nos. 12 and 14 Third street, corner of Alder, opposite Masonic Hall.

Office Hours—10 to 12 A. M., 2 to 5 and 7 to 8 P. M.

All letters of professional business to be addressed to Dr. Paul M. Grenan, P. O. Box ..., Portland, Or.

"OUR BABY"

thrives on Horlick's Food," write hundreds of grateful mothers. Mother's milk contains no starch. An artificial food for Infants should contain no starch. The best and most nutritious food in health or sickness for INFANTS and the best diet for DYSPEPTICS and INVALIDS is

HORLICK'S

ALREADY DIGESTED, free from starch and requires no cooking. Recommended by Physicians. Highly beneficial to Nursing Mothers as a drink. Price 40 and 75 cents. By all druggists.

Send for Book on the Treatment of Children, free.

... HORLICK'S FOOD CO., Racine, Wis.

DR. SANFORD'S

LIVER

INVIGORATOR

DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR

Just what its name implies, a Vegetable Liver Medicine ... for diseases resulting from a deranged or torpid action of the Liver, such as Biliousness, Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Sick-Headache, Rheumatism, etc. An Invaluable Family Medicine. For full information send your address for a postal card for 100 page book on the "Liver and Its Diseases," to DR. SANFORD, 24 Duane St., New York.

... WILL TELL YOU ITS REPUTATION

I WANT AGENTS to SELL THE MISSOURI STEAM WASHER

And to intelligent men and women of good character will afford a liberal ... to test it before paying, and return at my expense if not satisfactory. It works on a new principle and is by common consent, the only washer worthy the name ... [illegible]

J. WORTH, 1710 Franklin Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

TO THE UNFORTUNATE.

DR. GIBBON'S Dispensary, No. 623 Kearney St., San Francisco. Established in 1854, for the treatment of Sexual and Seminal Diseases, such as Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis in all its forms, Seminal Weakness and Impotency. Loss of Manhood permanently cured ... The sick and afflicted should not fail to call upon him. The Doctor has visited the hospitals of Europe and obtained a great deal of valuable information which he is competent to impart to those in need of his services. DR. GIBBON will make no charges unless he effects a cure. Persons cured at home. Call or write. All communications strictly confidential. Send ten dollars for a package of medicine. Address J. F. GIBBON, Box 1957, San Francisco, Cal. (Mention Daily Oregonian.)

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NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED ...

200 Pages. Illustrated in cloth and gilt binding 50c. money or postage; same, paper covers 25c. This book contains all the curious, doubtful or inquisitive want to know. Large edition, 10,000 each, sold every few months. Health, Beauty, Happiness, are promoted by its advice ... Dr. WHITTIER, St. Louis, Mo., the great Specialist. Consultation and pamphlet free.

DR. OWEN'S ELECTRIC BELT FOR MEN ONLY

This BELT or Regenerator is made expressly for the cure of derangements of the generative organs. There is no mistake about this instrument, the continuous stream of ELECTRICITY permeating through the parts must restore them to healthy action. Do not confound this with Electric Belts advertised to cure all ills from head to toe. It is for the ONE specific purpose. For circulars giving full information, address Cheever Electric Belt Co., 103 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

When you have had Catarrh long enough and want to be cured, just ask your Druggist for "Dr. Sykes Sure Cure for Catarrh," and "Atmospheric Insufflator"—price only $1 50—or order direct from us. Pamphlet free.

S. G. SKIDMORE & CO.,

Druggists, 151 First st., Portland, Ore.

CLUETT'S CROWN COLLARS AND CUFFS. TRADE MARK. MONARCH SHIRTS. SOLD BY LEADING DEALERS

RUPTURE

Absolutely cured in 30 to 90 days, by Dr. Pierce's Patent Magnetic Elastic Truss. Warranted the only Electric Truss in the world. Entirely different from all others. Perfect Retainer ... [illegible] ... pamphlet, containing full information.

MAGNETIC ELASTIC TRUSS COMPANY,
[illegible] Sacramento st., ... San Francisco, Cal.

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AINSWORTH & CO.,

BANKERS,

Third and Oak.

A Safe Deposit Department

Connected with the Bank.

SAFES RENTED ... as ... better facilities for the safe keeping of ... deeds ...

London and San Francisco Bank.

LIMITED

Capital and Reserve ... $2,300,000

Head Office, 22 Old Broad st., London.

This Bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange business, makes loans, discounts bills and issues commercial and travelers' credits, available in any city in the world.

Portland Branch, 48 First St.
W. MACKINTOSH, Manager.

Ladd & Tilton, Bankers,

Transact a General Banking Business.

INTEREST allowed on Time Deposits.

COLLECTIONS made at all points on favorable terms.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.

SIGHT EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS sold on New York, Washington, Chicago, St. Louis, Denver, Omaha, San Francisco and various points in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and British Columbia.

EXCHANGE sold on London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort and Hong Kong.

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OF PORTLAND, OR.

PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

Transacts a General Banking Business. Receives accounts subject to check and sells Exchange on New York, San Francisco and all principal points in the Northwest.

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S. Hirsch,	Geo. H. Durham,	

Union Block, cor. Second and Stark Sts.

First National Bank

OF PORTLAND.

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Vice President ... H. FAILING
Cashier ... G. E. WITHINGTON

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Four months 4 per cent.
Six months 4½ "
Nine months 5 "
One Year 6 "

SIX MILLIONS OF DOLLARS SINCE 1874 Loaned over Farm and City Properties.

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PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

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C. H. Dodd,	J. E. Smith,	Ira F. Powers,
H. W. Scott,	R. Williams,	C. P. Logue,
	H. W. Monastes	

N. E. cor. First and Stark Sts.

Bank of British Columbia.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Paid up Capital and Reserve ... $2,000,000

Head Office, 28 Cornhill, London.

Branches—Portland, San Francisco, Victoria.

This Bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange business. Loans made, Bills Discounted and Commercial Credits granted. Deposits received on current account, subject to check, also on special certificate.

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Willamette Savings Bank.

OF PORTLAND, OR.

No. 26 Washington Street

PAYS INTEREST ON TIME DEPOSITS.

RATES—3 per cent. per annum on deposits for three months, 4 per cent. per annum on deposits for six months, and 6 per cent. per annum on deposits for twelve months.

Directors

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L. Fleischner,	J. F. Watson,	J. K. Gill,
W. C. Johnson,	James Steel,	H. L. Hoyt,
L. A. Macrum	Jos. A. Strowbridge	

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THE THAMES & MERSEY MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF LIVERPOOL.

Capital	£2,000,000
Reserve fund (in addition)	£375,000
Deposit in Oregon	$10,000

Agency in Portland at No. 5 First street.

PHILIP G. SCHUYLER, Agent.

THE OREGON

Fire and Marine Insurance Co.,

OF PORTLAND, OR.

Capital paid up	$220,100 00
Cash Assets	266,875 94

M. W. FECHHEIMER ... President.
M. S. BURRELL ... Vice President.
EDWARD HALL ... Secretary.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE—31 STARK ST.

Union Insurance Company

OF SAN FRANCISCO,

FIRE AND MARINE.

Capital ... $750,000.

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North side Stark bet. Front & First, Portland.

JAMES S. REED, Agent.

F. V. ANDREWS,

General Insurance Agent,

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BROOKLYN, N. Y.

American Steam Boiler Ins. Co.,

NEW YORK

IMPERIAL, LONDON, NORTHERN, and QUEEN

Insurance Companies of London & Liverpool.

Deposit in Oregon ... $200,000

Joint Policy issued by the Four Companies.

CORBITT & MACLEAY,

General Agents for Oregon, Washington and Idaho.

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THE MILD POWER CURES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

In use 30 years.—Each number the special prescription of an eminent physician.—The only Simple, Safe and Sure Medicines for the people.

LIST PRINCIPAL NOS.	CURES	PRICE
1	Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations,	.25
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic,	.25
3	Crying Colic, or Teething of Infants,	.25
4	Diarrhea of Children or Adults,	.25
5	Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic,	.25
6	Cholera Morbus, Vomiting,	.25
7	Coughs, Cold, Bronchitis,	.25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache,	.25
9	Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo,	.25
10	Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach,	.25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods,	.25
12	Whites, too Profuse Periods,	.25
13	Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing,	.25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions,	.25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains,	.25
16	Fever and Ague, Chill, Fever, Agues,	.50
17	Piles, Blind or Bleeding,	.50
19	Catarrh, acute or chronic, Influenza,	.50
20	Whooping Cough, violent coughs,	.50
24	General Debility, Physical Weakness,	.50
27	Kidney Disease,	.50
28	Nervous Debility,	1.00
30	Urinary Weakness, Wetting the bed,	.50
32	Disease of the Heart, Palpitation,	1.00

Sold by druggists, or sent by the Case or single Vial, free of charge, on receipt of price. Send for Dr. Humphreys' Book on Disease, &c. (144 pages), also Illustrated Catalogue FREE. Address, Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., 109 Fulton Street, New York.

He shall be buried with the burial of an ass.
Jeremiah xxii 19

The man who relies upon an assessment company, unless he manages to die almost immediately, is pretty sure to die without insurance. The policies of such companies do not guarantee a definite amount, but only such a sum as may be collected from those surviving members, who are under no obligation to pay their assessments. They have no capital or reserve to support them, and are neither able nor legally responsible. The UNION MUTUAL LIFE has over six million of assets, every penny of which is liable for the full and exact performance of its insurance contracts. It can be made to pay what it owes.

WILLIAM F. MASON,

Room 15, Labbe Building, Portland, Or.

PILES. $1000 REWARD FOR ITCHING, BLEEDING or protruding piles DeBing's Pile Remedy fails to cure. REDINGTON, WOODARD & CO., agents, Portland, Or.

VARICOCELE Painless ... cure. Book free. Civiale Agency, 160 Fulton St., N. Y.

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STEAMER ENTERPRISE—JOBBING ON COLumbia and Willamette rivers ... at reasonable rates ... [illegible] ... foot of Morrison street ...

Steamer Salem

Will ... [illegible] ... Charters for ... Portland.

For Cowlitz River.

Steamer JOS. KELLOGG ... Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at ... A. M. ... Willamette ... St. Helens, Columbia City, Kalama, Carrolton ... Returning ... Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

For Sellwood, Milwaukie and Oswego.

The Steamer City of Sellwood

Leaves SELLWOOD at 6:30, 8:30 A. M., 1 ... P. M. Leaves Portland at 7 ... A. M. ... P. M. Extra trips on Sunday.

FARES

To Sellwood ... Round trip ...
Milwaukie ... Round trip ...
Oswego ... Round trip ...
Twenty tickets for ... at all ...

Vancouver Transportation Co.'s

STRS. LURLINE or VANCOUVER.

Capt. ... Leave Portland at 3 P. M. ... [illegible] ... freight or passage apply ...

TOWING ... from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

Steamer Manzanillo

Leaves ... [illegible] ... SKAMOKAWA ... Wednesday ... Saturday ...

Portland and LaCamas Route.

Change of Time

On and after Monday, October 11, 1884, the steamer TRAVELER will leave Morrison street dock, Portland, for LaCamas on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 A. M.

Will leave LaCamas for Portland on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 A. M., calling at Vancouver, Fisher's and all intermediate landings.

For freight or passage, apply at office on boat.

W. S. BUCHANAN, Master.

For Astoria--Fast Line.

The steamer FLEETWOOD, which has been thoroughly refitted for the comfort of passengers, will leave the foot of Morris street, Tuesday and Thursday at ... A. M. and on Sunday at ... A. M., arriving at Astoria at ... P. M. Returning leave Astoria Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 A. M., arriving in Portland at ... P. M.

... connections with the train for ... ports.

U. B. SCOTT, President.

SHIPPING

Br. Bk. "Archer,"

Of our direct sailing line from

Liverpool to Astoria and Portland,

Will load during all of October. For full particulars of freight or passage, apply to MEYER, WILSON & CO., Portland, or WILSON, MEYER & CO., 15 Brunswick st., Liverpool, Eng.

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(Late of McCraken & Mason and successor to H. Abraham)

Wholesale Grocer & Commission Merchant,

Nos. 2 and 4 North Front St.,

Portland ... Oregon.

H. C. JANION & CO., Liverpool, Eng. | R. C. JANION, Victoria, V. I.

R. C. JANION & SON,

Portland, Or.

IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Receive constant shipments of

Coal, Tin Plates, Pig Iron, Salt, Fire Bricks, Bags, Chemicals, Earthenware, Wines and Liquors, etc., etc.

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DOCTOR

[illegible]

366 Jackson street,

ST. PAUL, MINN.

As the public well knows and thousands of citizens ... [illegible] ... the most prominent and successful physician in the Northwest devoting exclusive attention to Chronic Diseases of the

KIDNEYS, BLOOD, AND NERVOUS SYSTEM.

Diseases arising from Indiscretion or Exposure, resulting in Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Mental and Physical Weakness ... [illegible]

NO CURE NO PAY.

Young Men, Middle Aged and Old Men who are the victims of Nervous Debility (no matter from what cause), producing Indigestion, Melancholy, Constipation, Despondency, Palpitation, Dizziness, Pimples on the face, Sleeplessness, Loss of Memory, Aversion to society, Lack of Energy, Ambition and Hope, ... permanently cured in a short time without ... [illegible]

The Dr. is a regular graduate of two Medical Schools ... [illegible] ... Thousands have been cured. Offices and parlors private. Consultation free and invited ... Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sunday 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. ...

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THIS GREAT STRENGTHENING REMEDY and NERVE TONIC

CURES WITH UNFAILING CERTAINTY Nervous and Physical Debility, Loss of Vitality, Seminal Weakness, Virile Decline, Involuntary Weakening Drains upon the system, Over-sensitive conditions, PROSTATITIS, Kidney and Bladder Complaints, Diseases of the Blood, Eruptions, and all evil effects of youthful follies and excesses. RESTORING VIGOR OF MANHOOD HOWEVER COMPLICATED THE CASE MAY BE. A PERMANENT CURE ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED. Price $2 per bottle, or five bottles for $10 ... Address ... DR. C. D. SALFIELD, ... Kearney St., San Francisco, Cal.

Trial Bottle Free sufficient to show its merit will be sent to any one applying by letter, stating his symptoms and age. Communications strictly confidential, by letter or at office free.

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SWAYNE'S OINTMENT

... [illegible]

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GREAT OVERLAND ROUTE.

Northern Pacific Railroad.

378 Miles

The Shortest Line to Chicago and all Points East, and the only line running through trains between

Portland and St. Paul and Minneapolis

REMEMBER

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

IS THE ONLY LINE running

Passenger Trains
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars
Palace Dining Cars, meals 75c.
Luxurious Day Coaches
Emigrant Sleepers (Free of charge)

From Washington and Oregon Points

To The East.

SEE THAT YOUR TICKETS READ

Via the Northern Pacific R. R. and St. Paul and Minneapolis

And thereby avoid change of cars.

Leave Portland at 11:40 A. M. daily, arrive at ... [illegible]

PACIFIC DIVISION

Train leaves Front and ... daily 1:45 P. M., ... connecting with ... for all points ...

CHAS. S. FEE, Gen'l Pass. Agent, St. Paul.
A. D. CHARLTON, Gen'l West'n Pass. Agent, No. 2 Washington st., Portland.

Oregon R'y & Navigation Co.

OCEAN DIVISION.

LEAVE PORTLAND AT 12 MIDNIGHT			LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO AT 10 A. M.		
Oregon	Sunday	Nov 2	Columbia	Wednesday	Nov 5
State	Friday	Nov 7	Queen	Monday	Nov 10
Columbia	Wednesday	Nov 12	State	Saturday	Nov 15
Queen	Monday	Nov 17	Columbia	Thursday	Nov 20
State	Saturday	Nov 22	Queen	Tuesday	Nov 25
Columbia	Thursday	Nov 27	Oregon	Sunday	Nov 30
Queen	Tuesday	Dec 2	State	Friday	Dec 5

Right reserved to change steamers or sailing days.

RAIL DIVISION

Transfer steamer connecting with Atlantic Express ... Ainsworth dock, Portland, daily at 11:40 A. M.

Pacific Express arrives at Portland daily at 11:40 A. M.

Main Line Passenger Trains run daily connecting at Wallula Junction for points on N. P. R. R.

Through Sleeping Cars.—Pullman Palace Drawing Room Sleeping Cars between Portland and St. Paul.

Emigrant Trains leave East Portland at ... A. M., arrive ... daily.

Emigrant Sleepers are run ... without change between ... and St. Paul. Emigrants are carried on Express Trains.

MIDDLE COLUMBIA RIVER DIVISION.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Boat leaves Portland for Dalles at 7 A. M.

Boat arrives at Portland from Dalles at 5 P. M.

Leave Portland for	Mo.	Tu.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.
Astoria & Lower Columbia	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM
Dayton Or	7 AM		7 AM		7 AM	
Salem						
Corvallis		6 AM		6 AM		

NARROW GAUGE DIVISION, EAST SIDE.

Between PORTLAND and WEST STAYTON,

via O. & C. R. R. to Woodburn.

Trains for West Stayton leave Portland at 7:30 A. M. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

For Brownsville (via Lebanon Junction) leave Portland at 4 P. M. on Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

WEST SIDE.

BETWEEN PORTLAND, SHERIDAN AND AIRLIE

via O. & C. R. R. to Whites.

Leave Portland at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Airlie for Portland at 6 A. M.

Freight for all points on Narrow Gauge Division will be received and forwarded by the O. & C. R. R., East and Westside Divisions respectively.

General Offices cor. Front and D Sts.

C. H. PRESCOTT, Manager. | A. L. STOKES, G. F. & P. Agent.

A. L. MAXWELL, Ticket Agent.

OVERLAND TO CALIFORNIA

VIA

Oregon & California R. R.

And Connections.

54 Hours between Portland and San Francisco. Only 24 hours Staging.

Fare to San Francisco $32, to Sacramento $30.

Leave Portland at 7:30 A. M. daily (except Sunday). Arrive at San Francisco 6:40 P. M., third day. Close connections made at Ashland with stages of the California and Oregon Stage Company.

(DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.)

East Side Division

BETWEEN PORTLAND AND ASHLAND.

Mail Train

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland	7:30 A. M.	Ashland	4:45 A. M.
Ashland	5:45 P. M.	Portland	4:20 P. M.

Albany Express Train

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland	4:00 P. M.	Lebanon	9:20 P. M.
Lebanon	4:45 A. M.	Portland	10:05 A. M.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Car leaves Portland Mondays and Thursdays. Returning leaves Ashland Tuesdays and Fridays.

The O. & C. R. R. Ferry makes connection with all the regular trains on the East Side Div. from foot of F St.

West Side Division

BETWEEN PORTLAND AND CORVALLIS.

Mail Train.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland	9:00 A. M.	Corvallis	4:30 P. M.
Corvallis	8:30 A. M.	Portland	3:25 P. M.

Express Train.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland	5:00 P. M.	McMinnville	8:00 P. M.
McMinnville	5:45 A. M.	Portland	8:30 A. M.

Local tickets for sale and baggage checked at company's up-town office, cor. Stark and Second streets. Tickets for principal points in California can only be procured and baggage checked at company's office,

Corner F and Front Sts., Portland, Or.

Freight will not be received for shipment after five o'clock P. M. on either the East or West Side Divisions.

E. KOEHLER, Manager. | E. P. ROGERS, G. F. & Pass. Agent.

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BY MAIL POST-PAID.

KNOW THYSELF.

A Great Medical Work on Manhood.

Exhausted Vitality, Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature Decline in Man, Errors of Youth and the untold miseries resulting from indiscretions or excesses. A book for every man, young, middle-aged and old. It contains 125 prescriptions for all acute and chronic diseases, each one of which is invaluable—so found by the author, whose experience for 23 years is such as probably never before fell to the lot of any physician. 300 pages, bound in beautiful French muslin, embossed covers, full gilt, guaranteed to be a finer work in every sense—mechanical, literary and professional—than any other work sold in this country for $2.50, or the money will be refunded in every instance. Price only $1.00 by mail, post-paid. Illustrative sample six cents. Send now. Gold medal awarded the author by the National Medical Association, to the officers of which he refers.

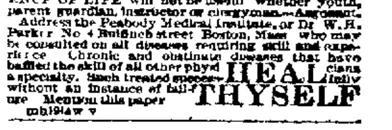
THE SCIENCE OF LIFE should be read by the young for instruction and by the afflicted for relief. It will benefit all.—London Lancet.

There is no member of society to whom THE SCIENCE OF LIFE will not be useful, whether youth, parent, guardian, instructor or clergyman.—Argonaut.

Address the Peabody Medical Institute, or Dr. W. H. Parker, No. 4 Bulfinch street, Boston, Mass., who may be consulted on all diseases requiring skill and experience. Chronic and obstinate diseases that have baffled the skill of all other physicians a specialty. Such treated successfully without an instance of failure. Mention this paper.

HEAL THYSELF

NERVOUS DEBILITY!



DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT

DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of power in either sex, Involuntary Losses, and Spermatorrhœa caused by over-exertion of the brain, self-abuse or over-indulgence. Each box contains one month's treatment. $1.00 a box, or six boxes for $5.00, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price.

WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES

to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with $5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by

WOODARD, CLARKE & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Druggists,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

SIR ASTLEY COOPER'S VITAL RESTORATIVE

Is a certain cure for NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST MANHOOD, Prostatorrhea, Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, and all the evil effects of youthful follies and excesses.

DR. MINTIE, who is a regular physician, graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, will agree to forfeit Five Hundred Dollars for a case of this kind the VITAL RESTORATIVE (under his special advice and treatment) will not cure. Price, $1.50 a bottle; four times the quantity, $5.00. Sent to any address, confidentially.

A. E. MINTIE, M. D., 11 Kearney st., S. F.

Send for pamphlet and list of questions.

SAMPLE BOTTLE FREE

Will be sent to any one applying by letter, stating symptoms, sex and age. Strict secrecy in regard to all business transactions.

The Oregonian.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 1[illegible], 1884

WOMEN AS JURORS

Two of them Refuse to be Driven Against Their Wills

The *Post-Intelligencer* contains the following from two women who were among the jury in the Lone Fisherman smuggling case:

To the Editor:—We are constrained to give this open statement to vindicate our integrity, disinterestedness and conscientiousness, as a shadow of reflection and doubt has been implied on the same, and an explanation has been asked of us repeatedly. It is our duty to give the plain facts in the interest of justice and truth, and all who read may be judges of the same. To be brief, and to the point:

We were jurors on the smuggling case of the Lone Fisherman. When chosen, we had no knowledge of the case, no interest in the parties concerned, never having seen the principals. It was prosecuted with great vigor, and everything brought to bear to secure conviction. The first intimation that there was to be a conflict was when the testimony was all in for the prosecution, and Mr Haines had opened for the defense as to what he should show for the defense. As we left the court room for the night, on the stairs going down one of the jurors said: 'They will not get off. I will hang the jury forty-eight hours first,' implying that their defense would be of no avail to him. One near him told him to keep still, as some one would hear him.

When the case was called and the jury gone to their room to decide, the first ballot gave eight for guilty and four for not guilty, these four being Ames, Ludlow, Wood and Kidd. On the next ballot Mrs. Ludlow, seeing herself in the minority, changed to the majority. Perceiving that things had come to a standstill, Mrs. Ludlow gave us a lecturing discourse, winding up with saying: "Now we will advise with our brothers and be guided by their judgment, as they have more experience and are better informed and can show us the right." To this Mrs. Kidd immediately replied that she was capable of judging and declaring for herself and should not look to the dictum of the men; then stating how her conclusions were made, viz. That when the testimony was all in and that part of the case finished, which was Saturday night, the three days intervening of the intermission of the court had been all occupied in reviewing and weighing the testimony of the case all to herself, and her mind was made up. This brought out the charges of illegality, contempt and fraud. Mr Jones saying that a juror had no right to an opinion until the judge's charge was given to them. To this she replied: "I know what it necessarily must be, the law has been read to us often enough." But this art of thinking for oneself was the occasion of threats of being reported, punished, complained of, which were carried out. Then Mrs. Ludlow made the liberal remark that it was too weighty a charge and too responsible a position for women to have, and she hoped it would be the last time women would be on juries.

We gave as our reasons for not agreeing with the majority: "That the prosecution did not establish clear proof; that it was circumstantial and based on suspicion; but one boy testified to its being the Lone Fisherman, and that was unsatisfactory, especially as he failed to identify persons or the boat." Others might stretch their conscience to convict on that kind of testimony, but we could not be so elastic on such flimsy testimony.

After supper Mrs. Ludlow brought in a bed from the clerk's office, arranged two chairs and slept the balance of the night, Mrs. Curtis resting beside her. While we two were engaged looking at the pictures Mr. Judd came between us and said, "That unless we found guilty our action would be resented by the people, and the franchise would be taken from us, and we should not sit on any more juries." To this Mrs. Kidd indignantly replied that she was above such force and coercion. In reply he said "she thought more of herself than others thought of her." In my replying Mr Jones chimed in, "That she would find herself injured," in manner implying he would attend to it and see that she was.

In the morning Mr Jones said to Mrs Wood she ought to be ashamed of herself to hold an opinion against ten of them, and Mrs. Ludlow told her it would be said she was bribed. This quite alarmed her, even to have the shadow of a suspicion cast on her. In the morning it was seen that some one of the men had written on the wall over our heads where we had sat, "Defrauders, we are tired of the women."

Such being the principal facts, we state them. In regard to the threats of being reported and suspicioned of dishonesty, subsequent incidents in the court-room showed these were acted out. It was a plain open challenge to that effect, and cast a reflection on our right of opinion and judgment as jurors.

We wish to say something as to the peremptory challenge, the excuse given for discharging us. How did the judge know it would be so—that we would be challenged on all future cases? As we understand it, the lawyers do the challenging, and unless they had united against us, he must have told an untruth. We were never challenged on any case we were called on, and Mrs. Kidd sat on eight and Mrs Wood six or seven cases passed upon.

Mrs Ludlow said to Mrs. Wood: "We ladies ought not to stand out against the opinion of the gentlemen. They are more experienced, and we ought to do as they say. Besides, you are injuring the cause of woman's rights." Mrs. Wood said, "What has woman's rights to do with this case? We are here to decide whether this man is guilty or not." No one swore positively that Mr. Willy was the man; it was too dark to fully identify him, that it looked like him; while, on the other hand, Mr Murphy swore positively that it was not Mr Willy and that the boat was not the Lone Fisherman, which certainly created a doubt in our minds, and since Mr Murphy has been fully and clearly acquitted by a jury of twelve shows we were right in our convictions.

Mr Jones was very domineering and dictatorial, shaking his fingers in Mrs. Wood's face, and saying: "You ought to be ashamed of yourself to hold out against ten of us."

ALMIRA KIDD,
NELLIE WOOD.

Seattle, Nov 10, 1884.

SEVEN THOUSAND IN ONE BLOCK

The Most Crowded Spot on Earth to be Found in New York.

New York Cor Albany Journal.

The most crowded spot on earth is the block in this city bounded by Fourth street, Fifth street, Avenue A and First avenue. There are many equal spaces of ground in this city and elsewhere holding worse squalor and closer crowding, but in those cases the buildings are low, so that the layers of humanity are few. This square is solidly composed of six-story tenement houses, each twenty-five feet frontage, representing four families on each floor and these families wondrously prolific in children. The number of residents is estimated at over 7000. Fix in your mind some town with that population, and then imagine it compressed in a single city block. The situation is in the teeming east side. The people are German, Irish, Poles, and born Americans, with none of the locally despised Italians, Chinese or Africans. They are industrious as a rule and well behaved on the average. There is a savings bank around the corner in First avenue, and no pawnbroker in the immediate neighborhood. No aspect of abject poverty is presented to the street, whatever may be hidden by the front walls of brown stone and pressed brick.

Close by is the beer saloon of Gustav Schwab, who leads what there is of nihilism in New York. I dropped in to see him. He is always on exhibition behind the bar, and the sight costs five cents for a glass of beer, or more in case you wish a protracted view. Schwab has a big head, frowsy hair, a fierce mustache, and a loud voice. "Well, when are you going to raze the Vanderbilt mansions and pry open the Astor vaults?" I asked. "Sooner as some folks dink," he replied. "Der Amerigan public r-r-rouse slow, but ven dey do r-r-rouse dey will r-r-rouse high." His eyes rolled with the utterance of the r's, and he looked very revolutionary indeed. However, all his talk was not nonsensical. He said, for instance, that no man ever had been, or ever would be, sentenced in New York to imprisonment for stealing over a million dollars. I have not been able to find a case to refute his charge. It is true that Tweed died in jail, but he had only been luxuriously detained there awaiting punishment. John C. Eno easily bought his way to Canada after robbing the Second National bank of four millions. James D. Fish and Ferdinand Ward, the plunderers of Gen. Grant and others to a fabulous extent, have not been criminally prosecuted, and are supposed to be purchasing immunity, and so they go free to give color to Schwab's accusation that we have laws for the poor that are not enforced against the rich. "Ve bet no peesners in this campaign," Schwab remarked—and so the managers of the respective parties may be relieved of anxiety as to the nihilistic vote in this city. "Ach! ve shall strike some tay, but nod dis time." The official canvass of the last election, in which there was a socialistic candidate for mayor, revealed seventy-one ballots for him, and it is said that the recipient of those few favors had expended $5000 in the canvass.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

SOUTHERN OREGON

Josephine county returns $4[illegible]8,519 worth of taxable property.

Splendid weather and farmers are sowing grain for another year's crop.

WESTERN OREGON

Lane county is borrowing money.

Harrisburgh has a temperance saloon.

Jack Apple lives near Albany, and Jack habit is a regular.

Out at Newberg wild blackberries and strawberries are in full bloom.

Between June and November the vote in Yamhill county increased 200.

A straw St. John was burned in Lane county last week. Straws show, etc.

The Oregon Pacific people are preparing for a sort of Villard "blow out" on Christmas.

The Salem *Statesman* for New Year's day will be devoted to the polite biography of legislators.

There are so many seals in the river at Oregon City that salmon catching with a seine has been suspended.

The board of regents of the university at Eugene are discussing the advisability of adopting an exclusive English course of study in addition to those now pursued.

Siuslaw has an agricultural society, with the following named officers: R Doty, president; A J Crow, vice president; Mrs Chas Russell, secretary, and Martin Wingard treasurer.

In a 600 yard horse race between Sitton's "Bally" and Nelson's "Captain Jinks," near North Yamhill, last Saturday, the former won by about twenty feet. The race was for $[illegible]0 a side.

Mr B Rineheart of Sheridan fell out of the barn loft, striking on his head and shoulders on a cider mill, one day last week, and was so injured that for some time it was thought he could not live.

At Lafayette the democrats were so jubilant over their supposed victory that they overloaded the Cleveland and Hendricks gun and burst it all to flinders, but by a very fortunate miracle, nobody was hurt.

Mayville, Linn county, is to have a postoffice. A correspondent out there says: There are a great many new settlers in this part of the country. Times are hard, money is scarce, and credit is still more so.

Out at Harrisburg, notwithstanding the low price of wheat, farmers are sowing more grain and making a better effort to do good work than usual, and they are already rewarded by a very fine growth and general good prospects.

Saturday last Mr. C. T. Hickman, of Oregon City, fell from a scaffold which was seventeen feet from the ground. He was at work on a house for Mr M L Wheeler. He cracked three ribs and was severely bruised and shaken up.

About twenty five miles of the Oregon Pacific railway remain to be constructed to unite the east and west ends. One force works fifteen miles west of Corvallis. On the other end work has been suspended for the present, waiting the arrival of rails.

Miss Hyne, a stepdaughter of Mr Sy Flinn, a farmer, aged about fifteen years, undertook to ride a fractious horse into Albany last week. The animal threw her off three times, but she persevered and finally succeeded, but was so badly injured that it caused her death the first of this week. She was buried Thursday.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY

Dense fogs prevail on the Sound.

Ellensburg is to be a railway town.

Seattle is threatened with another daily paper.

Olympia has one saloon for every 250 of her citizens.

Olympia claims a thrifty real estate business this fall.

Business quiet at the land offices in eastern Washington.

A flurry of snow in the foothills of eastern Washington.

County scrip at Seattle is selling at 90 cents on the dollar.

The territory votes in favor of the taxation of church property.

Brigham Young drives stage between Goldendale and Grant.

Twenty-five ladies of Columbia county are doing jury duty.

There are 3500 Indians on the Colville agency, most of whom are farmers.

Life partners for good husbands are in demand in the Big Bend country.

A stage line between Tacoma and Puyallup is the latest project in that quarter.

A dairy farm and cheese factory is one of the new features of Lincoln county.

The Cedar River railway is being pushed ahead vigorously by nearly 1000 men.

Olympia will discard kerosene lamps in a few days. The gas works are about complete.

Tacoma parties have commenced the manufacture there of wooden water and gas pipe.

An old lady of 86 springs, living in Lewis county, cast her maiden vote at the last election.

Harrington, presented to the voters as the site of Lincoln, received 187 out of a possible 2062 votes.

The Chewelah (Colville valley) mines have a boom in the shape of a newspaper. Look out for rich strikes.

Laura Braden, daughter of the receiver of the United States land office at Walla Walla, died in that city on Wednesday last.

Mining six miles above the mouth of the Yakima river is going on with encouraging success. Many of the bars along the river in that section prospect well.

A Washington territory man, just returned from Alaska, where he spent the season in mining, picked up $1000. He thinks that about the average to the man in these mines.

North of Snake river the grass is about six inches in height, and prospects now appear for an easy winter on stock running on the range. The stock show up finely for the incoming winter.

Nothing has been heard of A. T. Heavelon, of Asotin county—a member of the republican territorial convention, held at Seattle—who disappeared some time since. It is supposed he has been foully dealt with.

Mining in the Cle-elum district has ended for the season. A few miners who went prepared to stay for the winter will remain. Returns have been received from the galena mines, and from the copper leads, that are encouraging to the claim owners.

A political problem in the late vote in King county is that in a total vote of 5185 the highest candidate on the republican ticket, Sheriff McGraw, received a majority of 2563, and the highest democratic candidate, Voorhees, a majority of 2246, a difference of 4809 votes between the highest democratic and the highest republican majority.

At Lassen on election day the votes of ten ladies were challenged on the ground that they had not been naturalized, and hence were not entitled to vote. A written "opinion" was obtained in favor of the acceptance of their votes for the reason that their husbands had been naturalized, and that was sufficient, as though the law could be so construed as to confer rights and privileges upon women not granted to men, but the judges of election laid it under the table, and the votes were rejected.

Writing of the grain-growing capacities of Columbia county a correspondent says: Few persons abroad, and in fact very few of our own citizens are aware of the immense quantities of wheat raised in Columbia county this season. A visit to our local warehouses has convinced us that as a wheat country eastern Washington beats the world. There are at present writing 3600 tons of wheat in the warehouses at the depot awaiting shipment, not speaking of that contained in the mills. Owing to the scarcity of cars but eight car loads per day are being shipped, when if they could be obtained, forty cars per day could be used.

Two years ago Olympia precinct polled only 450 votes for delegate to congress, while at the late election 993 were polled, of which 312 were women, showing more than a doubling of the total vote and an increase in the male vote of 231. These figures show an increase in the population that could not before be appreciated. Olympia has come to be regarded as a staid and stolid old community, with no ambition for participation in the stir and bustle of the rapidly growing northwest. These figures show that Tacoma and Seattle are the only two towns which have exceeded her per cent. of growth, while only one other, Spokane Falls, has come anywhere near equaling her.

Writing of Clallam county and the Dungeness section particularly a correspondent has given the estimate following of the surplus produce of these Dungeness and Squim farms during the past year: Potatoes, 50,000 bushels, against 30,000 bushels in 1883; wheat 7000 bushels; oats, 1000 bushels; barley 4000 bushels, principally consumed in logging camps of the country adjacent; hay, 600 tons; beef cattle, 300 head; sheep 500 head; pigs 500 head; butter, $4500 worth; poultry, $1000 worth; vegetables, $750 worth. When to this is added the timber cut in the camps of the county, the clams canned at Squim, the seal fishery, the salmon, halibut and whale caught, the miscellaneous produce of the Quillayute, it will be found that the seven or eight hundred people of Clallam county are among the largest producers and most valuable citizens of Washington territory.

A recent visitor to the Big Bend country says: Lake Chelan is twelve miles long and two miles wide, with murkish, alkaline waters—the greatest depth being twenty-five feet. It is formed by the Chelan river passing through a mountain mead, as it rolls outward from its dark sequester among the evergreen pines, firs and cedars, that flourish their growth in an adored profusion on mountain side and lowland moor. Lake Chelan is the most picturesque, forest-embellished, [illegible] scenery. Its slopes of the Upper Columbia and its surrounding plentiful pastoral plains of the most nutritious grasses—blue stem, buffalo, prairie and timothy. The wild rye in places grows six feet high. The vesture of the Chelan precinct is solid in rich sand loam forestry, and gypsum curiosities in miraculous formations, and [illegible] showing it to be the present unsettled country of previous ancient settlements—probably the home of the first earth lake and the Eden of the first Adam. It is six miles from Chelan lake to the Columbia river, and all a grape, peach and pastoral plain slope, and riverside dell.

ANOTHER GLANCE BACKWARD

While the principal musician of the southern confederacy is getting his bugle to sound "Boot and Saddles," let us continue our retrospect. The shot-gun leveled at the school teacher had the exact range of the republican party. Free schools, free speech and a free press are necessary to the existence of republicanism. Wherever a republican colony founds a settlement, the first step in the way of organization is to build a school house. The school house is followed by a newspaper, railroads and telegraph lines, and emigrants find their way to that settlement.

The northern men who settled in the southern states at the close of the war were mostly western men and republicans. They understood the power of schools and newspapers. They believed that the southern people accepted the inexorable logic of accomplished facts—that the south was again a part of the United States, and that any citizen of the United States had a right to live in any part of his own country.

The election of Grant to the presidency of the United States was to them an assurance that their lives and property would be respected. In these—not altogether unreasonable expectations—they were disappointed. In the meantime they took an active part in the reorganization of state governments. The enfranchisement of the ex-slaves presented a serious dilemma. If they were to become useful citizens they must be taught the rudiments of reading and writing. For fifty years the southerner had been taught to regard the northern man as his natural enemy. The incidents and final results of the war had not softened this inherited and carefully cultivated sentiment. He regarded the emancipation of the negroes as a barbarous exercise of power—not warranted by the laws and usages of war.

The enfranchisement of the ex-slave added insult to the injury consummated, and the establishment of free schools in which "niggers" were to be educated at the expense of the state, was an act of cruelty and oppression not to be borne.

It was at this time that Alexander H. Stephens assumed editorial control of the Atlanta *Constitutionalist*. This was the second man who should have been hanged. The first, of course, was Jefferson Davis. These men never forgave the United States for not hanging them.

Albert Pike was editor of the Memphis *Appeal*. He and Stephens wrote long and powerful editorials, and the golden thread, running through ponderous columns of political sophistries, was burn the school houses—shoot the school teachers—hunt the carpet-baggers out of the country.

Pike should have been hanged, for he commanded Indians during the war who murdered and wounded and scalped our dead comrades. The republican party, great in ideas and principles and theories, and magnificently great in war, became irresolute and wavering. Its leaders had no conception of the nerve and address necessary in dealing with the situation. Individual republicans began quietly to leave the south. They seemed to understand that by remaining they would merely sacrifice their lives without accomplishing any tangible results. By the light of the burning schoolhouses, they stole away like criminals, and the second year of Grant's administration found the carpetbag element in the south represented by Clayton and Dorsey and Kellogg, and a few more of that class of professional politicians, who enjoy turmoil and confusion. Their presence did not prevent the south from terrorizing and intimidating the blacks and wiping out republican majorities with force and fraud.

It is easy enough to look back over the political battlefield and point out the mistakes—the general and unconditional pardon of such men as Davis and Stephens and Pike and Semmes, the pirate, and Bob Toombs and Ben Hill, enfranchising the negroes, until at least they had learned to look their old masters and drivers square in the face—if indeed they ever can or will learn—then abandoning the negro to his fate. It is the additional representation this gives the solid south in the electoral college that elects Cleveland and Hendricks. But the fatal and all overshadowing mistake was the failure of the republican party—for the republican party was the government—to protect its citizens in their constitutional rights, the right to live in any part of their own country, the right of free speech, and the supreme right of a free ballot and fair count. These were the fatal mistakes.

W. S.

Marrying English Girls.

In France, says an English paper, the parents make the match. If not as ostensibly, yet no less really, is this often done in England. It is not the man, but the maintenance, which is uppermost in the parental thoughts. It is painful to reflect, while taking a survey of the matches of fifty years' experience, how rarely we ever could detect that the character of a man otherwise eligible, influenced the parental decision. For the most part, all the evidence offered of a man being a scamp or a profligate is set aside as envy, malice, and all uncharitableness or else with the remark: "Well, all young men are wild, but they grow steady when they are married." We once heard a lady, in speaking of a matrimonial event just coming off, say, "Capital match; first-rate chance for Ellen. Not at all the sort of man, we all know, that she ever intended to marry, but not one woman in twenty does get that." Certainly in this men have an advantage, for they can choose; the ladies must submit to be chosen, save in the case of some remarkable belle who has admirers at command. But these advantages on the side of the gentlemen are less than they seem. Their choice is anything but free, as far as reason is concerned. They are the victims of a natural illusion. They choose from the charm and fancy of the hour, or the pride of possessing some Lady Clara Vere de Vere, or some simpering dimpled doll, while all companionable qualities and that sunshine of the heart which relieves the darkest while it adds warmth to the brightest days of this checkered life, are rarely even named among men as the motive of their choice. Truly, "marriage is the door that leads deluded mortals back to earth," and, as with many a pretty bargain that has caught our fancy in a shop window, great is the disenchantment when we have brought it home.

The married ladies in the ball-room are the pests of the poor mammas. They have attained the object of all balls and dancing, and yet they have not the grace to feel for and give place to young girls who sit in rows against the walls. Men prefer the married women, and why? They can indulge in a kind of conversation at which we hope that in spite of French novels the single would turn away. It is strange that the husbands should endure to see their wives whisked and whirled and dragged about, well knowing that the so-called waltzing and galloping always, unless unusually well done, degenerates into little better than unseemly romping; indeed, no one would believe even in its innocence if seen, where we seriously believe it would not be tolerated, in a Piccadilly saloon. A first-rate dressmaker who had been seen from an orchestra the dancing now in fashion, when asked by a lady next day how she had been entertained, replied: "I suppose it is all right in high life, but in our line of life no young man would dare to take such liberties with young women." No, madam, your daughter's prospects never can be better for being exposed to such scenes as these, least of all in the now fashionable costume of a skirt and a pair of shoulder straps. It is not the sensuous, but the sentimental, that should prevail. The free-and-easy dancer, not the graceful young lady of proper dignity and self-respect, takes the lead in a modern ball room, and foolish it is for the really modest and reserved to compete in such a sphere. Granted, they may enjoy it, and you may enjoy it, too. If so, be happy in your own way. Only for "introducing" your daughters and looking to the main chance, we cannot recommend such society.

It is said that the Astors alone own 3000 houses, all of stone and iron. The lowest rental they get is $1500 per annum, and the highest $50,000, which some of their enormous down town buildings bring.

"He jests at scars who never felt a wound;" those who are wounded use BEDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE.

THE WASCO HOMICIDE.

THE DALLES, Nov 1[illegible], 1884.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

Believing that the managers of THE OREGONIAN would not wittingly permit its columns to be used by any one for the purpose of doing any person or community an injustice, I ask the privilege of refuting the falsehoods which appeared in the SUNDAY OREGONIAN of the [illegible] inst., under the head of "Trespassers," in relation to the unfortunate Walker-Gordon matter. Let me say in the first place that I have no interest in the matter other than to correct the wrong impression that the article conveyed and that I am in no way connected with the parties referred to. I am, however, cognizant of many of the facts in the case. As the case now stands the public know very little about the actual facts, and probably will not know more until the trial. Ever since the shooting Walker has been confined to his bed and is not yet able to have his preliminary examination. The friends of Gordon are the only ones, with the exception of Jim Walker, a brother of the prisoner, who testified in relation to the shooting at the inquest. Jim Walker's testimony was brief, but quite different from that given by the friends of Gordon. It tended to show that Gordon commenced the shooting. But whatever may be the truth of the two stories as given at the coroner's inquest, no fair conclusion can be reached upon so slight an investigation. If Walker is guilty of the cold blooded murder represented by that article, he will undoubtedly meet the punishment he would richly deserve. I would not now, if I could, attempt to defend him. But it is at least fair to wait until after he has been examined before pronouncing him guilty of so grave a charge.

The writer of the article referred to proceeds to denounce in a most scathing and bitter manner the attorney whom Walker consulted a few days before the fatal affray. As a fact, Walker consulted two different attorneys about the difficulty he was having with Gordon, and from both received the advice to avoid violence, but to have Gordon arrested on a charge of tearing down a fence, and in court settle the rights of both parties. The attorney especially referred to is not a noted criminal lawyer, and would not expect a retainer in the case even if were he the villain represented. He would have had no motive to give the foolish advice he is accused of giving, and in fact never did give such advice.

The physician who was called to attend Walker was placed at a great disadvantage. Walker was 18 miles from town and it was not considered safe to remove him. Nearly a week after the shooting occurred Walker was moved and placed in jail. Upon a close examination of the wound it was found that the bone of the arm was so shattered as to make amputation necessary. A skillful surgeon of Portland was summoned and on Monday, a week after the shooting, the arm was removed at the shoulder joint by the Portland surgeon, which, had it been done in the "slovenly manner" represented would have proved certain death to the patient. That Walker is now rapidly recovering indicates that the amputation was at least fairly well done, and the courts of Wasco county will undoubtedly have a chance to investigate the whole matter. The circumstances of the shooting as stated in the aforesaid article are wholly different from those stated by all of the eye witnesses. All parties admit that Gordon was standing on the ground attempting to cut the fence when he was shot, and was not sitting in a vehicle beside his sister. The "rascally old lawyer" has a very different reputation among his neighbors from that given him by the writer in the SUNDAY OREGONIAN. His family is one than which none in Wasco county is more respected, and the outrageous attacks upon the members of his family is as unmerited as it is false and malicious.

I am not informed and cannot conceive what were the motives of the author of the article referred to. Either he has been grossly deceived by some enemy of the prisoner or the attorney and has been criminally negligent in not investigating the matter, or else, which seems more likely, he himself has some bitter hatred for the parties attacked, and by prejudicing the minds of the citizens of Wasco county strives to deprive the accused of a fair trial, and thereby get even on some old score. If the latter is true, he has failed. Even the enemies of the attorney referred to declare the article an outrage and beyond all bounds of decency. The statements throughout are false and malicious, and the citizens of the Dalles were not a little surprised that such an infringement upon truth and justice should ever have been allowed to appear in the columns of your fair and valuable paper.

The Consequence of Cheap Novels

From the Boston Globe

Norman Z. Jones, of Shirley, the 12-year-old boy who made two attempts to wreck passenger trains on the Fitchburg road, yesterday, is now in jail here. After the obstructions on the track had been discovered, Station Agent Anderson of Fitchburg, and Special Detective McElheny went to Diamond Rock, learned that a boy had been seen lingering in that vicinity and proceeded to search the adjoining woods. Mr Anderson drove about a mile from the place where the obstructions were found and encountered a small boy with a hatchet and knife in his belt and a general "I'm a bad man" make-up. Mr Anderson captured the "bad man" without bloodshed and charged him with trying to wreck the trains. The youngster stoutly denied that he had anything to do with the deviltry until he was taken to Diamond Rock by the agent and the detective, and fitted to some footprints where the track was obstructed, when he admitted that he had placed the rocks and rails on the track "for fun."

The young Jesse James proved to be Norman Z. Jones, son of Zephinas Jones of Shirley, and his parents were at once notified of his arrest, but they did not appear yesterday when he was arraigned in court and held for trial November 3. Young Jones was taken to the jail, and in reply to the questions of the officers he told a yarn about a strange man forcing him to put the rocks on the track and holding his wrists while he was doing the mischief. To-night a reporter called at the jail and the young wrecker was brought into the guard room and questioned about his exploit. He repeated the story of the strange man, but with so many variations and improbabilities that its falsity was perfectly apparent. The man sent him up the track, he said, and remained within hailing distance while he was placing the obstructions. He did not know the man, but he knew that the same man tried to induce other boys, whom he did not know, to do the same thing a long time ago. Later, he declared that it was another man, whom he designated as "Redhead," who had approached the other and unknown boys. When asked if he had been reading dime novels, he said he read them when he could get them, and he expressed some admiration for Jesse James.

"What did you put the rocks on the track for?" he was asked.

"To stop the trains," replied young Jones with cool indifference.

"Didn't you know that you might throw the trains off and kill somebody?"

"Wasn't enough rocks to do that. Besides, they could see 'em in time."

"But they might not have seen them."

"An engineer ain't no good if he can't see things on the track. I just wanted to stop 'em."

"Then there wasn't any man with you?"

"Was, too."

And so the youngster went on, sullenly sticking to his preposterous story of the mythical man and showing no signs of contrition. He could not tell what he intended to do in case of a wreck, but he was quite sure that no detective could have caught the redoubtable Jesse under similar circumstances, because Jesse would have fought, and he regretted that he had nothing but a hatchet with which to defend himself. "A hatchet ain't good for nothing," he said. "I'd rather have a knife." When asked what he would do with a knife, a cunning look came into his face, and he answered:

"I'd whittle with it."

From the cautious replies given by the youngster to numerous questions, it appears that he has run away from home several times armed with such weapons as he could get hold of, and camped in the woods alone. He made no complaints about his treatment at home, and gave no reason for his escapades. The trouble with him is that his head is full of the pernicious stuff which is printed in flash papers and cheap novels, and he is imbued with ambition to emulate the deeds of bold burglars, train robbers, and the miscellaneous miscreants who are held up as heroes before young America. He is a well grown boy for his age and a hardy young liar. His face indicates intelligence enough and more than cunning enough, and he appears to rather enjoy being regarded as a hard case. When he was locked up in the jail he told another prisoner that he could get out if he had a knife, and proceeded to explain how the job could be done. He further declared that if they should send him to the reform school they could not keep him there a week. The prospects are that the youthful train wrecker will be given an opportunity to test the security of the reform school.

Augusta had just received a letter, and, having read the address, threw it into the fire unopened, with a cry of joy. "From whom was that letter?" asked Maria, her fellow-servant. "From my sweetheart." "But Augusta," said Maria, "the postman to pay that you threw your sweetheart's letters into the fire without reading them?" "Yes, my sweetheart in his last letter explicitly stated that I should burn all his letters immediately after receipt," replied Augusta.

SERVANT GIRLS' MITES.

Some of the Strange Depositors in the Philadelphia Saving Fund

Philadelphia Times

On the books of the Philadelphia Saving fund, at Seventh and Walnut streets, are the names, residence, and occupations of nearly 115,000 depositors. Of this number 27,000 are servant girls, cooks, chambermaids and nurses, whose deposits foot up over $2,500,000. Thursday being the traditional servant girls' day out, there are always more depositors on that day than any other. Thirty-seven women stood in line waiting their turn to get to the receiving teller's desk on Thursday last. Each one had a bank book and in one hand tightly clasped was the sum of money that was to be added to the savings already entrusted to the society for safe keeping.

First Teller McKee said that the average number of servant girl depositors on Thursday was 900, and that three-fourths of the 27,000 had on an average $300 credited opposite their names in the ledgers of the bank. The deposits vary from $5 to $50. Some of the servants save up for a month or two before making a deposit. The rules of the institution only allow a depositor to deposit $500 a year, and the final limit is $5000. Teller McKee said that a number of the servant girl depositors have reached the limit, which takes ten years.

Twenty-two hundred and sixty-six new depositors, who are servants, opened accounts last year, and 1889 had begun to deposit their savings this year up to October 1. The majority of the girls are Irish and German, and a great many draw money and get drafts, send them to the old country and in the course of a month a sister, or a mother, or a cousin comes to this city on the proceeds of the draft. Of the 27,000 depositors not more than 10,000 can write their names. They are registered in a big book at the rear of the desks, where their names, occupations and residences are registered. Those who can write are requested to write their names, and those who cannot simply make a mark under their names written by the clerk.

Every depositor is allowed 3 per cent. per annum on the money deposited. Many depositors have never touched their deposits, and a number have had interest accumulating for a quarter of a century without touching either principal or interest. When the servant girl depositor draws out $100 or $200 and sends a draft to the old country and a relative comes to this city, it is not long before the greenhorn also becomes a depositor.

The number of Italian depositors is increasing rapidly, Teller McKee said. Many of them are rag pickers and a still greater number are laborers who work at building railroads for $1 or less a day. A few organ grinders are among the depositors of the institution, and a good many beggars and misers have snug little sums stored away in the vaults at Seventh and Walnut streets. The teller said the supposed paupers frequently die in the almshouse and after they have been buried in the potters' field the discovery is made that they have deposits in the Philadelphia saving fund. Nearly four-fifths of the Chinamen in this city are depositors there, and several of them have over $500 in bank, but the majority of them have about $300 on interest. They write their signature in the register of Chinese. Alaska and St Mary streets have many residents who are depositors in a small way. In 1883 there were 135,607 depositors and $6,851,501 42 were received by the tellers.

On the 7th of November, 1867, a handsome man, dressed in rough clothes, entered the bank and signed the register, "George H. Osborne, seaman." He deposited $200 and it remained there until December, 1870, and $31 50 interest had accumulated. The seaman was lost at sea on the Australian coast, and turned out to be the Right Honorable George Gordon, earl of Aberdeen, Scotland. The records of the bank read opposite the deposit: "He engaged in seafaring life under the name of Osborne and this money was paid to his executors, and it was discovered that $8,000,000 was due him from his father's estate."

He left his home before he became of age, determined to earn his own living and see the world before he took his seat in the house of lords and assumed control of his estate. During his stay in this city he stopped at the Seamen's Home and wrote many interesting letters to his mother about places of historical interest that he visited in this city. He carried out his original idea of supporting himself, and rose to be first mate of the vessel on which he lost his life.

IN IDLE MOMENTS.

"What a strong smell of cloves!" exclaimed Mrs Badger. "Yes (hic), my dear, cloves (hic) are good for moths (hic) in your clothes." "Yes, James, but you don't wear clothes in your mouth."

Dick—How old are you? Joe—I'm goin on three. Dick—Oh, that ain't much. I'm eight. Joe—Well, you needn't be so stuck up about it. My ma says I can be eight, too, after she gets married again.

"What are the natural products of Kentucky?" asked the teacher. "Terbacker!" yelled little Sammy. "What else?" "Whisky!" yelled Tommy. "What else?" "Kurnels!" yelled Johnnie.

At the Brooklyn navy yard: First Naval Constructor—"I hear the Tallapoosa is afloat again." Second ditto—"I believe she is. She ought to have a new name." "What would you call her?" "Why, the Tallachandler, of course."

Politics in Colorado: "I understand you and Smith had a fight yesterday?" "Yes, we had a little difficulty about politics." "He must have been drunk." "I guess he was. At least that is the opinion of the coroner."

"Oh!" exclaimed Miss Gushington. "I just met Mrs Moneybags. She has returned from Europe, and she has so much to say that is intensely entertaining!" Miss Blunt—"Just from Europe, did you say?" Perhaps she is acquainted with our cook. She just came from there, too."

"Johnny, what would you do if you were to see a bad boy stealing some fruit?" asked an Austin Sunday school teacher of the best boy in the class. "Would you not tell him he was doing wrong?" "Yes, indeed, I would, and if he didn't make a fair divide I'd tell the store-keeper."

Two merchants are discussing a bargain. "That's too dear," says one; "you might knock off something; you know we've always been on friendly terms." "I know it, but then no one ever gets a chance of making money out of his enemies, so what is he to do but make it out of his friends?"

Little boy (at the front door)—Is the doctor in? 'Cause if he is, I was to see him right away.

Servant—He's not in.

Little boy—Well, just as soon as he gets home you tell him to come over to our house and take that baby off he left there las' week. It's ma the way.

The Latest Thing Out: "Have you seen the latest thing out?" cried Mrs. Flapover, rushing into Mrs Fitzgoober's sitting-room with a bundle in her arm. "Yes," sadly answered Mrs. Fitzgoober, "I saw it last night." "What is it?" asked the visitor in surprise. "My husband. He didn't get in till nearly daylight."

"I have concluded not to go to the play tonight," said Fixton to Mrs F. "I want to see a friend downtown, and, besides, you know, it's a little damp, and you might catch cold, dear." Mrs. F.—"Catch cold! You humbug, your first thoughts are always for yourself." Fixton—"Yes, dear, and my second are for you. And second thoughts, you know, are always the best."

"Well, Clara, I bet heavily on the election," said Mr Blank. "I thought it right to tell you—" "Yes, you bet on the election and lost all your money," interrupted the illustrious half of the family, "for my part, I don't see how a man can rob his family of the necessaries of life and throw everything away in gambling." "But, my dear, I didn't lose. I won $500." "Charley, you always were a lucky dog."

"You don't call on Miss G. now?" "No, we've quit." "Quit? What's the difficulty?" "Oh, her father is too penurious." "Too penurious? Why, he has the reputation of being particularly liberal." "Perhaps he has, but he told me the other evening I'd better leave, as he couldn't afford to waste shoe leather on me. It's my private opinion that the old man would skin a flea for its hide and tallow."

Harvard student to Matthew Arnold—We take great pride in our English ancestry, Mr Arnold. Mr Arnold—You ought to; there is no better stock. Harvard student—But I am glad the men of English blood are not so numerous in this country as they are in England. Mr Arnold (somewhat confused)—Why? Harvard student—Because the saving virtues, you know, abide with the minority.

When a man is escorting his wife and children to the depot, where he will bid them good bye for a month or so in the country, he should be careful to provide them with a bottle of Allen's Lung Balsam, the best remedy in the world for coughs and colds.

RETURNS FROM BACK COUNTIES

A Medley of Facts, Jokes and Yarns Strung Together without Order

DIAMONDS.

The crown of England is believed to be the finest piece of regalia in the world. The lower part of the band is a row of 129 pearls, the upper part of 112. Between them in front is a large sapphire; behind is a smaller sapphire, with six others and eight emeralds. Between the two great sapphires are ornaments containing eight diamonds. Above the band are eight sapphires, surmounted by eight diamonds and eight festoons, containing 160 diamonds. In the front of the crown is the ruby given to the Black Prince by Pedro, King of Castile. This is set in a Maltese cross and forming the cross are seventy five large diamonds. Three other crosses are round the upper part of the crown, containing altogether 396 diamonds. Between the four crosses are four ornaments with four rubies in their centers and containing respectively eighty-four, eighty six, eighty five and eighty-seven diamonds. From the Maltese crosses rise four arches composed of oak leaves and acorns; the leaves containing 728 diamonds. The thirty two acorns are each of a single pearl, and are set in cups made of fifty-four diamonds. Above the arches is the mound, containing 518 diamonds, and above the mound is the cross, containing a very large sapphire, four very large and 108 smaller diamonds. The value of the whole is variously estimated, but is commonly believed to be about $1,500,000.

A CHILD'S SHOE IN AN ABALONE SHELL

San Mateo Journal

Mr George W. Fox brought a curiosity from Hosious ranch, near Spanishtown, that demands a little more than a passing notice. It consists of a fragment of abalone shell, with a perfect shoe of a child imbedded on the inside, and incrusted with the peculiarly colored shell of this mollusk. It is not an accidental representation of a shoe, but, as can be plainly seen, a shoe with buttons on the side, and even the string that was used to fasten it is to be seen; and what are thought to be the bones of the foot can be seen inside the shoe. The leather has been incrusted until it has the appearance of a part of the shell. Different opinions, of course, are given, but the one that comes, in our opinion, nearer to the cause, is that a child playing among the rocks had put her foot under the shell when it was lifted, and the abalone had closed down on it. The parents or friends happily were within call and rescued the child by sacrificing the shoe. The pieces of what were thought to be bone may be secretions of the abalone similar to the inner part of the shell, which can be seen when the shell is broken.

SOMETHING NEW UNDER THE SUN

From the Troy Press

There is always something new under the sun. They had a fair in San Francisco. The purpose was charity, and the girl who made the most money was the girl who stood on her head. She had a tent all to herself, and the charge was $1 a peep. There was an awful crowd—a regular mob. The spectacle was not as astonishing as it might have been, for the girl was dressed as a boy acrobat, but it was satisfactory. Once in Paris there was a picture painted for the salon which they would not admit because they thought it was a little off. It represented a woman who had not troubled herself to dress, standing on her head. The artist put the picture in a window of the Rue Rivoli and it made his fortune, despite the salon. Had the woman been dressed the effect would have been terrible, as it was it was rather stupid. Girls by the bushel have turned somersaults on the stage, but they have usually been in boy's clothing.

ROMANCE OF AN EAR OF CORN

From the Peoria Journal

It has always been thought that ears of corn have an even number of rows, and that one with an odd number of rows would be an impossibility. In slavery times this question was discussed, and a negro in Kentucky claimed that he had seen ears of that kind. His master told him he would give him his (the negro's) freedom for an ear with an odd number of rows. This was in the early spring, but in the fall, during corn gathering time, the negro came with a sound ear of corn with thirteen rows. He got his free papers. A long time afterward the old negro said that in roasting ear time he took a sharp knife, cut out one row of grains, bound the ear together, and knew just where to find it when gathering time came.

THE INDIANS WOULDN'T HAVE IT

Wall Street News

He went out as an Indian agent under the Hayes administration. He kept up a terrible thinking all the way from Washington to sundown, and when he took charge of the agency his plans were all cut and dried. He organized the Big Sioux Creek Navigation company and sought to float the stock off on the red men at face value. Had they accepted the pay and all the assessments were to be taken out of their government rations at a reduced price, but they didn't accept. In the language of Big Buffalo, one of the chiefs:

"Injun no understand stocks. Injun no run steamboats. Injun no business head on him. White man pretty soon own creek, steamboat and Injun, too. Injun no invest. Injun want flour, meat and blankets, or he raise hell and scalp agent."

IT IS THERE, ALL THE SAME

Rock and Courier

A pun sheathed like a cat's claws in velvet. "So old scrape-till is dead at last," observed David from the interior of his evening paper. "Oceans of money, too." "What did he do with it?" queried Dora. "Oh, left it here and there," said David. "That scrapegrace son gets a quarter of a million. If he doesn't paint the town red now, then I'm a Canadian." "I should think," mused Dora, softly, as she helped herself to another needleful of silk, "I should think anybody with a quart of vermillion might paint a town very red indeed." And David was so astounded that he put his paper in the fire and laid a fresh stick of wood in the very center of the plush-covered table.

THE PIUTES AND WASHOES TREAT

From the Virginia City Enterprise

About nine years before the discovery of the silver mines of the Comstock, a band of about ten Washoes on horseback stole their way over into the Cosme mountains, where there was one of the finest orchards of nut-pine in the whole country and set fire to the trees, escaping into their own territory near Washoe lake, through the fleetness of their ponies. This brought on a war in which the Washoes were badly whipped. In the treaty that followed it was stipulated that never more should a Washoe be allowed to appear on horseback; that should he appear on Piute soil mounted, any Piute could dismount him and take his pony.

A MINISTER MEETS A GHOST

From Scotch Anecdotes.

Rev Watty Dunlop, the humorous minister of Dumfries, had frequently practical jokes played upon him, but the perpetrators rarely got the better of him. On one occasion some idle and mischievous youths waited for him as he passed through a graveyard and one of them came to him dressed as a ghost, in hopes of frightening him, but Watty's cool accost speedily upset the plan. "Weel, Maister Ghost," said he, "is this a general rising, or are you just taking a saunter free yer own grave by yersel?"

GOPHER TAIL CURRENCY

Bismarck Tribune

Some of our counties pay 5 cents a tail for gophers and in La Moure they pass as currency. A man goes into a saloon and for his drink throws on the counter gopher tails. When the drawer is full they are taken to the county office and redeemed or paid out. It looks a little novel in church to see gopher narratives going into the contribution box.

THE MAKING OF MUSCLE.

John L. Sullivan Slugging a Ball for Training.

Lowell Herald

One feature of the daily devotions of the world's pugilistic champion is at present religiously performed at "The Abbey" on Harrison avenue, near Beach street, where the officiating abbot is Pete Sheppard. In a square room of the second story, devoid of the ordinary furnishings, an oval-shaped ball of leather inflated by means of a bladder which it incloses, hangs suspended from the ceiling attached to a cord which passes through a ring above, and, running across the ceiling and down the wall, is held a cleat which enables the ball to be elevated or lowered at pleasure. Two pairs of well worn boxing gloves on the mantel, a single glove of the same description hanging from a door knob, and used as a pincushion and two sporting pictures on the walls are all that give the room the appearance of being used for any purpose of business or pleasure, unless one looks into the large closet on the right of the entrance and sees a number of canvas mast which may possibly suggest to him the paraphernalia of a gymnast or wrestler. "Hallo, —— How are you? Come up stairs. I'm going to have a little exercise," said the champion as he reached the stoop of "The Abbey" and shook hands with the writer. After the customary "passing of the time of day," the man of muscle, Mr John L. Sullivan mounted the stairs and entered the apartment from the ceiling of which hung the motionless ball. "Yes, I did intend to go to Scituate and finish training," said the champion, proceeding to divest himself of his clothing, "but after all I concluded that I could better live in Boston for a while, and not run so much danger of taking cold. This is a pretty good place. I come here once a day, sometimes twice, and I find I can get as much work in half or three-quarters of an hour as anyone who works hard would care for. I'm not very heavy—only a few pounds over 200—and I intend to get down to 195 in the next ten days. Laflin, whom I am to meet next, is always in condition, I hear, and he is ready to fight at any hour." By this time Sullivan had divested himself of his clothing, and, straightening himself out, he looked an ideal model for the artist. Covering the cap of his right knee with a silk protector, and standing without stockings in his shoes, he adjusted the leather oval to the proper hight, then shielding his knuckles with glove kid he struck the ball with his right hand and it flew upward, striking the ceiling with a loud noise. Then it was noticed that the ceiling had been covered with half-inch matched boards in the form of a circle which measured seven to eight feet in diameter. "Bear your watch on me while I work," quoth the champion, and his request was complied with. "Whack!" went a strong fist against the oval, and crash went the object of attack against the circle of wood. Again and again it mounted upward and rebounded like a boomerang, but on, like the boomerang, was met with another and another blow first with the dexter and then with the sinister "bundle of fives." The matched boards yielded as the ball struck them, and once or twice Sullivan looked up as if to see whether he had done any damage. The ball moved in every direction, and the utmost agility was required to meet it with a blow as it swung back and fro. Whack! bang! whack! bang! it went without intermission for four minutes, and the perspiration was pouring from the pores of Sullivan's neck and shoulders, while a healthy glow covered his face and body to the hips. Once only did he lose direction in striking, but the next blow was heavy enough to compensate for what was lost. Sometimes the champion would hit more viciously than others, as if striking at some aspirant for honors who had offended him, and if the blows struck had fallen on the man instead of on the leather oval, "knocking out" must inevitably have followed. "It's a wonder he doesn't have curiosity enough himself to get in the best fix just to see how powerful he is," said one of two friends in the room. Six minutes and fifteen seconds had expired, and the champion had fought the bag much harder than any one is called on to fight in a glove contest. So fast and hard had he continued the work that he supposed fourteen or fifteen minutes had elapsed. Then he took a chair, rested a minute and gave an extra four minutes to the ball, after which he ceased play, saying he would try it again in the afternoon. He was then rubbed down, took a shower bath and a "swim," and proceeded to get into his clothes.

CHURCH NOTICES.

St Matthew's Episcopal Mission, First and Caruthers streets. Sunday services at 11 A. M. and [illegible] P. M.

South Portland M. E. Mission, Baker's hall, corner Meade and Hood streets. Sunday school at [illegible] P. M. Preaching at 7:30 P. M. by Rev G. R. Peirce.

South Portland Chapel (Unitarian). Sunday school meets at 3 P. M. Religious services in the evening at 7:30 o'clock. The public is cordially invited.

First Christian church, Park and Columbia. Services Lord's day 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Lord's day school at 12:30 P. M. A hearty welcome extended to all.

Unitarian Church, T. L. Eliot, minister. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday school at 12:30. Theme of the evening sermon, "The Communion of Saints."

Taylor street M. E. church—Rev G. W. Chandler pastor. Sunday school at 12:30, and young people's praise meeting at 6:30 P. M. Preaching morning and evening. Sermons by the pastor.

Calvary Presbyterian church, corner Ninth and Clay streets. Pastor Rev E. T. Lee. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath school at 12:30 P. M. Visitors and strangers heartily welcomed.

United Presbyterian church, corner First and Clay. Rev Wm R. Stevenson pastor. Services at 11 A. M. Sabbath school at 12:30 P. M. A [illegible] hall on the first floor and a cordial welcome to all.

First Presbyterian Church, Washington and Third streets—Service morning and evening conducted by the pastor A. L. Lindsley. Strangers and especially young people made welcome at all the services.

B Street M. E. Church, corner Hall and [illegible] streets. Preaching at 11 A. M. by Rev G. R. Peirce. Sunday school at 12:30 P. M. Preaching [illegible] P. M. by Rev J. Flinn. Free seats. Strangers [illegible] at home.

Grace M. E. Church, corner Eleventh and Taylor. The pastor Rev F. W. Caswell will preach at 11 A. M. and [illegible] P. M. Sunday school at 12:15 P. M. Young People's praise service at 6:30 P. M. [illegible] meeting at the close of the evening sermon.

First Presbyterian Church, Albina—Rev W. & Lord's pastor. Will hold regular services at 11 A. M. and [illegible] P. M. A special invitation is given to the morning service next Sabbath. Sabbath school at [illegible] P. M. H. D. Ramsdell, superintendent.

First Congregational church, corner Second and Jefferson streets. Service to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Preaching by the pastor. Morning topic: "The Unknown God." Evening subject: "The Power of Associated Effort." Sunday school and pastor's bible class at 12:30 P. M.

Plymouth Congregational church, corner Fourteenth and I streets. Service at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Preaching by the pastor elect Geo. H. [illegible] Morning topic: "Love of Notoriety and Love of God." Sabbath school at 12:30 P. M. A hearty welcome to all, particularly near residents.

First Baptist church, corner Fourth and Alder. Rev J. Q. A. Henry pastor. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Morning subject: "The [illegible] Flock of God." Evening: "The Prodigal Son—His Willfulness." Sunday school at 12:30 P. M. All the seats are free to the public. Strangers will meet you are invited.

Young Men's Christian Association services. Bible study for young men Sunday morning from 9:30 to 10:30 in the chapel. Sunday afternoon gospel service at 4 in the hall. Young men's meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30 in the chapel. The rooms are open daily (Sunday excepted) from 8:30 A. M. to 10 P. M. Young men are cordially invited.

Church of Scotland Land, corner of Third and [illegible] streets. Chaplain Stubbs pastor. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday school at 12. Every Bethel Home lodge I. O. G. T. of the World Tuesday. Prayer and prophetic study Thursday. Prayer meeting and bible reading Friday. Temperance meeting by the W. C. T. U. Bethel services on shipboard Sunday at 2 P. M. at Mersey dock by Chaplain Stubbs and friends.

Christadelphians meeting over Prentice's music store, on First, between Stark and Washington streets. Lecture by A. Snashall at 11 A. M. Subject: Death Annihilation of Being and the soul's Immortality a Gift Conditionally Bestowed. In behalf of the truth we respectfully invite all who believe in the doctrine of immortal soulism to assist in a public discussion and trial of above propositions by scripture confirmed by true science.

North Portland Pres. Mission, pastor R. [illegible] Laughlin. Preaching service in the morning at [illegible] o'clock; Sunday school service at 2:30 P. M. At this same hour the committee appointed by Presbytery for the purpose will meet in the lecture room for the purpose of receiving members into the church. At 3:30 P. M. the public organization of the Presbyterian church will take place. All friends interested in our work are cordially invited to be present. No service in the evening unless otherwise announced upon the Sabbath.

EAST PORTLAND PULPITS.

St David's Episcopal church, Rev John W. Sellwood rector—Services at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday school at 9:45 A. M.

W. C. T. U.—Regular meeting Thursday at 3 P. M., at Ross hall, Mrs. K. Mendenhall, president; Mrs M. I. Kenworthy secretary.

Saint Francis Catholic church, corner Eleventh and I streets. Rev P. Macken rector. High mass at 10:30 A. M. Rev Matayo officiating.

M. E. church, Rev S. P. Wilson pastor—Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday school at 12:30 P. M. There will also be revival meetings during the week. All are invited and made welcome.

First Congregational church, Holladay's addition, Rev S. Wood pastor. Preaching services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The morning service will be followed by the celebration of the "Lord's Supper."

Zion Evangelical church, corner of Sixth and Y streets, Stephens addition—Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. by the pastor, Rev C. C. Poling. Sunday school at 10 A. M. Prayer service at 7:30 P. M. Choral prayer meeting Thursday evening commencing at 7:30. Seats free. All will be made welcome.

First Baptist church, corner of G and Seventh streets. Preaching by the pastor Rev C. H. [illegible] Part at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Theme, morning: "[illegible] for the Vision of God"; evening: "[illegible] Just too Late." [illegible] Strangers welcome to all.

Mr Webster's Youngest.

Texas Siftings

Jim Webster has quite a large family. Rev Ananiash Bledsoe was called on to baptize the latest arrival. Old Uncle Mose was the grandfather, and we regret to say, had been drinking.

"It am infant 'pears ter me to be biggest usual in your family," said the clergyman, squinting through his spectacles.

"For a new bawn chile hit's a whopper," observed Uncle Mose.

"Look heah, Uncle Mose, you has de count wrong. Dat nigger's been in ver arms ... Dat nigger done been baptized two years ago," said the astonished parent.

The model of an apparatus for lifting vessels over shoals, for which a patent was granted in 1849 to Abraham Lincoln, will be included in the patent office exhibit at the New Orleans exposition.

VOL [illegible] NO. [illegible]

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